MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,437 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942 Price 15 Sen

MATTI OCCUPIED BY LANDING UNIT; BATAAN DOOMED

CLOSING CEREMONY OF 79TH DIET SET FOR THIS MORNING

Premier Tojo Speaks in Detail Government's Attitude on Election to Peers

OKOCHI INTERPELLATES

Administration Approves Fully Rule Aid Political Structure Council

The 79th session of the Imperial Diet was brought to a successful close at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, after the House of Representatives had sat for and hour and a half in the afternoon during which it listened for a short while to Premier Hideki Tojo on the attitude of the Government toward the coming general election.

This morning, the historic session, during which the Diet has achieved immeasurably more than it ever has achieved in a single session before, will formally be closed in a ceremony to be held in the chamber of the House of Peers.

In greater detail, than in the Lower House, Premier Tojo discussed the attitude of the Government toward the April 30 general election in the House of Peers in its final plenary session in the morning.

Replying to an interpellation formulated by Viscount Kiko Okochi, of the Kenkyukai, the Premier said flatly that the Government considered it its duty to see that as many men capable of adopting a positive policy toward the State in the present emergency as possible be returned in the coming election of the House of Representatives.

He took occasion to take severely to task persons who may be heaping abuses on new members of the House, and indicated that the Government will take steps to restrict any conduct or utterance in criticism of the new House before its election, as this will weaken the unity of opinion in the nation.

Other Salient Points

The other salient points uttered by the Premier were:

1. The Government approves wholeheartedly of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council although it is not related even remotely with this organization which it is understood is following a completely autonomous policy.

2. The Council proposes to recommend to the people as candidates for election to the House in the coming election men whom the body considers to be possessed of every qualification to serve in the House in this emergency. It will be left to the people to decide whether the men recommended by the Council should be supported. There is no reason to think that friction will arise as a result of the activity of the Council.

3. The Government is taking steps to insure that the coming election will be held in a manner which will preclude the slightest criticism of unfairness on the part of the Government.

The House of Representatives met in plenary session at 2:30 p.m.

At the outset, Speaker Kazutami Tago read replies from Army commanders to the resolution of thanks to the Fighting Services which was passed by the House on the occasion of the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

Then the bills dealt with by the House Resolution and Petitions Committees were brought up and passed.

A resolution concerning the amalgamation of farm organizations came up for discussion. The measure, which was sponsored by all the groups of the House, was offered by Kikuji Okada, Giin-Domei.

Passed After Brief Debate

After a brief debate, the bill was passed.

Then Matsutaro Hirakawa, Giin-Domei, took the floor to pay a tribute to the memory of Kyujiro Okazaki, member from the third constituency of Kanagawa Prefecture, who died during the prolonged adjournment of the session.

A short address by Speaker Tago felicitating the fact that the members of the House had performed their functions during their extended term of five years brought the session to a close at 4 p.m.

Premier Tojo's reply to Viscount Okochi's interpellation concerning the coming general election was to the following effect:

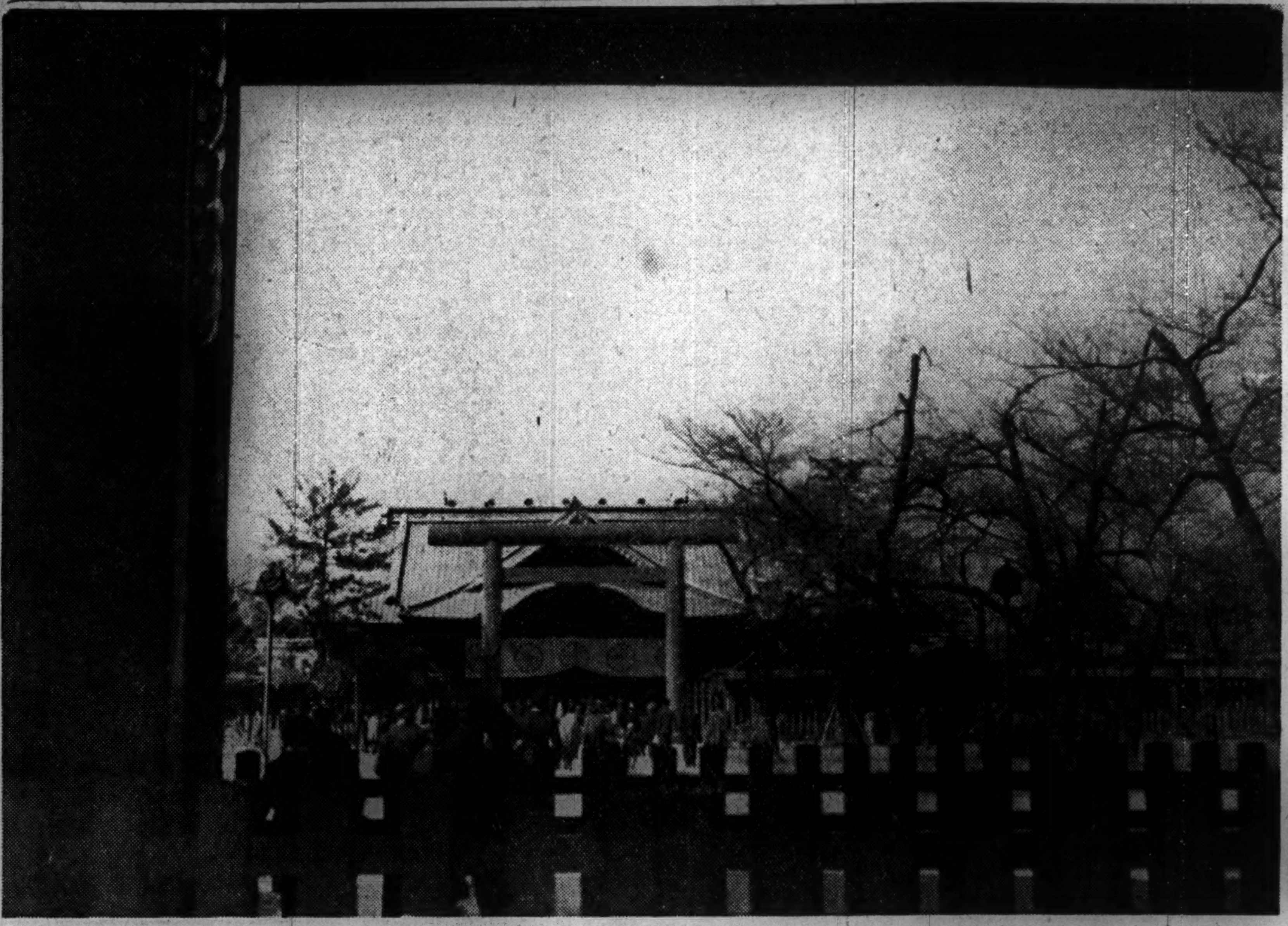
"Before answering the interpellator, I will speak plainly about the relation of the Government to the Imperial rule Assistance Political Structure Council, about which there are doubts in the minds of some people. I am convinced that the aim of the coming general election which will be held at the most critical moment in the history of the country, with the nation engaged in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, is to establish a rule aid Diet structure alive with freshness and power by mobilizing energetic and capable men inspired with the spirit of assisting the Throne in the conduct of national affairs to serve in the House of Representatives.

Nation-Wide Movement

"The Government decided to conduct a nation-wide movement for strengthening the unity of the people

(Continued on Page 2)

Ready For War Orphans' Visit



All preparations have now been completed by the competent authorities for the visit to Yasukuni Shrine, pictured above, of the 5,058 war orphans on March 28 and 29. Arriving in the capital from all points of the nation, these orphans will hold spiritual reunion with their hero fathers who so willingly and so gallantly laid down their lives for the great cause Japan has taken up arms to uphold.

FULL SINO-JAPANESE COOPERATION URGED

Function Held Marking Return of British Concession at Shameen to Nanking

SAKAI ISSUES STATEMENT

Hopes for Development of New China With Transfer of Administration

Domei

CANTON, March 25.—Closer collaboration and steel solidarity between the Japanese and Chinese people for the construction of Greater East Asia was urged by Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, in his statement issued today on the occasion of the transfer of the former British Concession at Shameen to the National Government of China.

Japan has decided to transfer the administrative rights of the Concession to the National Government, the statement pointed out, in order to restore it to East Asia, as well as to contribute toward the development of new China.

The grand ceremony marking the occasion was held from 2 o'clock this afternoon in Shameen Park in front of the premises of the former British Consulate-General.

The function was attended by General Sakai, Governor Chen Yao-tsu of Kwangtung Province and approximately 200 high Japanese and Chinese officers and officials.

General Sakai delivered an address stressing the significance of the transfer of the Concession. Governor Chen, in response, thanked the generosity shown by the Japanese Government and pledged full cooperation with Japan for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

With the impressive ceremony of lowering the Rising Sun flag and raising the Chinese flag amidst the playing of the national anthems of Japan and China, the former British Concession in Shameen was restored forever to China.

Commander's Statement

The statement issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China, in substance, follows:

"In accordance with the declaration issued by the Imperial Japanese Government on February 18, the administration of the former British Concession in Canton has been transferred to the Kwangtung Provincial Government today. For many years in the past, the enemy ruthlessly exploited China with the former British Concession as its base, but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was brought under the control of the Japanese Army.

"With the War of Greater East Asia making decisive developments in our favor, the Anglo-American Powers in East Asia are about to be wiped out, while the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

RETURNED SOLDIERS WARNED NOT TO CRITICIZE

SHANGHAI, March 25.—Australian Prime Minister John Curtin last night warned the returned soldiers of the Australian Forces against criticizing too greatly how the war campaigns should have been conducted.

He was speaking at the opening session of the annual conference of Returned Soldiers of Australia, and he declared that much mischief could be done by too much complaints about war efforts and past actions. He said that he recognized the constitutional rights to criticize the government's policies, but he warned that too much talking would cause internal anxiety and depression.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING RATES JUMP

LISBON, March 25.—Operations by Axis submarines in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans have caused the maritime risks to be greatly increased, and as a result the shipping commission in Washington has announced a 35 per cent increase of freight rates for all shipping between Atlantic ports, the Gulf of Mexico and South American calls. The shipment of lumber from the Pacific coast is also affected by a raise in the freight rate from $12 to $15 per ton.

BRITISH DEMAND INQUIRY OF SINGAPORE FALL

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—A body of 60 members of Parliament, representing all parties having seats, carried a motion asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defense preparations, and operations resulting in the loss of Malaya and Singapore, according to information received here from London today.

Many Parliament members have been demanding an official inquiry into the fall of Singapore despite the reassurances by Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee that the report submitted by Major-General Gordon Bennett had not revealed any defects in its defenses.

MANCHOU PREMIER PAYS HOMAGE AT ISE SHRINES

Chang Prays Before Spirit of Imperial Ancestor—Leaves For Kansai

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo and Special State Envoy to Japan, and his suite, who spent the night at Uji Yamada, proceeded to the Ise Grand Shrines to pay respects at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, reports Domei.

The Special State Envoy, under the guidance of the Police chief of Miye Prefecture, went to the Inner Shrine and prayed, to the playing of Sacred music, before the spirit of the Imperial Ancestor for lasting prosperity of Manchoukuo and achievement of the lofty objectives of the War of Greater East Asia.

Returning to the Aburaya Hotel for lunch, the party left Uji Yamada for Kyoto at 1:22 p.m. on the same day en route to Hsinking.

MANY FOREIGN SEAMEN DESERT AMERICAN SHIPS

Authorities Given Orders to Search for 8,000 'Missing' Sailors

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, has issued orders to all United States authorities to search for some 8,000 foreign sailors who have deserted from United States ships, it was reported here from New York today.

Many of the runaway sailors, including 3,000 Norwegians and 3,000 Greeks, as well as Dutch, Danish and British sailors, have already been rounded up and taken into custody, the report said.

United States authorities are said to be studying various counter-measures for the problem, including the compiling of a list of all sailors illegally in the country and penalties for jumping ship.

ITALIAN PLANES SINK 3 BRITISH WARSHIPS

Convoy Attacked in Mediterranean Participated in by Air And Naval Units

7 SHIPS ALSO DAMAGED

Navy Repulses Enemy in Sidra Gulf Hitting Destroyers And 1 Cruiser

Domei

ROME, March 24.—Italian torpedo planes sank three British warships including a cruiser, a destroyer and one warship of an undetermined type, during smashing aerial and naval attacks against a British convoy in eastern Mediterranean waters on March 22 and 23, the High Command revealed today.

In the same encounter, it claimed three cruisers, one destroyer and three merchant ships of the enemy convoy were seriously damaged.

Conducting a thorough offense, Italian torpedo planes pursued British warships veering out of formation and scored direct hits on one medium cruiser and destroyer.

It was added that Italian naval units attacking British war vessels in the Gulf of Sidra, off the western coast of Cyrenaica, scored direct hits on two enemy destroyers and a cruiser.

Meanwhile, Italian air formations, active in North Africa, shot down five Curtiss-Wright fighters over Martuba, while another British aircraft was hurtled to the ground by German anti-aircraft fire.

During all these engagements, the reports stated the Axis forces suffered no losses.

Battle on All Fronts

Domei

BERLIN, March 24.—In extensive offensives, German land, sea and air forces cooperated to crush enemy thrusts in the southern sector of the Soviet front and inflicted serious losses on British and American shipping in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, the High Command announced today.

On the Eastern front, German forces continued to hammer at weakened Soviet lines on the Kerch Peninsula in eastern Crimea, while a more determined enemy attack was completely repulsed in the Donetz area, west of the Ukraine.

German air formations participating in operations sank a 5,000-ton enemy merchant vessel south of Sebastopol in southeastern Crimea, and damaged a Soviet submarine off the coast of the Caucasus.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe roared over the southern coastal cities in the British Isles today and sank a 3,000-ton enemy merchantman in New Haven, 50 kilometers south of London, and dumped heavy charges on munitions and fuel depots there.

In aerial activities last night, German warplanes blew up important installations at Portland, approximately 70 kilometers south of Bristol, and at Dover, approximately 80 kilometers southeast of London.

BRAZIL AUTHORITIES ROUND-UP JAPANESE

Wholesale Arrests of Axis Nationals Conducted at Sao Paulo

OUTRAGEOUS ACTIONS

Latest Move Taken to Mean Country Will Enter War In Near Future

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—Wholesale round-ups of Japanese, German and Italian nationals were carried out at Sao Paulo yesterday. The number of persons arrested as well as their names are kept secret, but it is said that a large figure is involved. A great many Japanese farmers and retail merchants in the State of Sao Paulo have been put under arrest, and the authorities give out that these Japanese residents have been on the police blacklist for some time.

Because these Japanese lived near factories of various kinds, they might have resorted to the extreme measure of occupying these factories at any moment, so contend the local authorities, and it was on this false charge that they were put under arrest. These Japanese are to be sent to the hinterland to be imprisoned under strict official surveillance.

At Sao Paulo, the Japanese Club was also ordered closed after a domiciliary search. The outrageous actions taken by the Brazilian Government against innocent Japanese residents clearly foreshadows the participation of Brazil in the war in the very near future.

The Brazilian Government made public the other day a letter alleged to have been written by a Japanese nisei informing the authorities against Japanese residents. This letter was clearly fabricated by either an American or an Englishman or by a Brazilian of pro-Anglo-American tendencies, and the Government, with its eyes open to this fact, published it with the object of furnishing not only people at home but the neutral countries in South America—Chile and Argentina especially—with an excuse and material for putting hard pressure on Japanese residents.

There are many anti-Japanese outbursts, of which a most notable example is an anti-Japanese article by a Brazilian Lieutenant-Colonel published in a Rio de Janeiro paper on March 22. This officer lived in Tokyo for a year as military attache to the Brazilian Embassy, and on the basis of the half-baked knowledge of things Japanese which he acquired during his stay in Tokyo, he wrote the article which is simply absurd and extraordinary. The Brazilian press is unanimous in demanding the extirpation of the Japanese.

APRIL TO MARK START OF INTER-AMERICA CONVOY

U.S., British, and Brazilian Warships to Escort 3 Freighters in Relays

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 25.—The much-discussed relay-convoy system between the United States and South America will be put into effect early in April when three Uruguayan ships, the Presidente, Terra, Rocha and Colonia, will sail for the United States, it was learned today.

The ships will be escorted by British naval craft from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, whence they will be convoyed by Brazilian cruisers as far as Recife, Brazil, the report disclosed. United States cruisers reportedly will escort the vessels for the remainder of the trip between Recife and the United States.

BANS METAL FURNITURE

Material Shortage Forces U.S. to Take Step From May 31

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—To cope with an increasing dearth of metals in the United States, the War Production Board today announced a ban on production of metal furniture, effective May 31, according to Washington dispatches received here.

The report said production of metal furniture will be subjected to strict restrictions until enforcement of a complete ban.

Marcelo T. de Alvear, Ex-Argentine Ruler And Radical, Succumbs

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 24.—Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, former President of the Argentine Republic and leader of the Union Civica Radical Party, died last night at the age of 73. He was elected President of Argentina in 1922 and was in office until 1923. Being a Radical Party leader always in favor of constitutional reforms, prior to his appointment as Argentine Ambassador to France, he participated in revolutionary movements in 1890, 1893 and 1905.

MATERIAL SHORTAGE HITS U.S. SEVERELY

Public Undergoing Great Inconveniences Due to Lack of Rubber Goods

BLOW TO TIRE INDUSTRY

Illuminations of Washington Monument and Statue of Liberty Dimmed

People in the United States are beginning to feel the effects of the war as they are forced to undergo many inconveniences resulting from a shortage of materials, as well as being deprived of many things which had heretofore been a part of their lives, according to the Nichi Nichi.

The paper revealed that the United States Bureau of War Production has placed a strict curtailment on the production of all articles entailing the use of rubber because of a serious shortage in the country. Thus, the people are being forced to go without all rubber goods unless they are deemed to be absolutely necessary. Substitutes will have to be used for golf balls, and typewriter rollers, it was disclosed.

The automobile tire industry will be dealt the greatest blow, as a new government regulation has cut the output of tires to a bare minimum. The Nichi-Nichi reported that no new tires will be available to the average motorist, hereafter. Tires are becoming so scarce that even used tires are reported to be going like "hotcakes."

In Arizona where new tires used to be sold for only $6 or $7, used tires which have seen several thousand miles service now cost $50 each.

The Nichi-Nichi also reported that dark shadows are being cast upon the people's hearts as the illuminations of the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Monument, and the Statue of Liberty have been dimmed, seeming to foreshadow America's defeat. The Statue of Liberty, which stands at the entrance of New York Harbor, is now dimly lighted with a mere 200 kilowatts, in contrast to the 30,000-kilowatts previously used. This measure was taken to prevent the tower from becoming a landmark to enemy planes and submarines, the paper said. The tower is lighted now only to prevent American planes from running into it.

The paper further reported that the annual cherry blossom festival at Washington, which attracted thousands of tourists in the past has been discontinued upon the request of the head of the St. Elizabeth Hospital for the insane. He is reported to have complained that its continuance would surely create more lunatics out of the many half-crazed people whose nerves are stretched to the breaking point now as a result of the war.

The Nichi Nichi quoted him as saying, "The hospital is full already, without having more patients coming in."

CEYLON CONTROLS RICE

British Take Move Because Imports From Burma Stop

Domei

BERLIN, March 24.—The German News Agency reported today that British authorities in Ceylon are enforcing strict restrictions over the sale and distribution of rice on the island in order to cope with the complete suspension of rice imports from Burma following the progress of Japanese military operations in Burma.

Burma reportedly had been supplying about 70 per cent of the total annual consumption of rice to Ceylon before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Two Vessels Captured By Navy While on Patrol Duty

CORREGIDOR POUNDED

U.S. Announces Loss of Destroyers Pillsbury and Edsall in Java Waters

MORESBY RAID CONTINUES

Domei

MANILA, March 24.—Special Japanese Landing Forces on the morning of March 15 have occupied Matti, 62 kilometers southeast of Davao on Mindanao Island, immediately following a successful landing near the coastal town, it was reported here today.

During the course of operations, 19 Japanese residents, who had been interned in the city, were rescued by the Japanese Naval detachments, it was said.

Meantime, Japanese Naval Units, while on patrol duty in the seas of Sibuyan, Visayan and Sulu, on March 16, captured the 522-ton Princess Negros belonging to the Negros Navigation Company and another vessel of 300 tons, it was said.

Following up a series of aerial assaults on the Corregidor Fortress at the entrance to Manila Bay, large formations of Japanese naval bombers today again subjected the island fortress to a terrific aerial bombardment, destroying and blowing up barracks, runways and batteries, hidden in woods, it was reported here.

All of the Japanese aircraft were said to have returned to their bases unscathed.

Meanwhile, as a result of the intensified blockade which is being carried out by Japanese Naval Units in and around Manila Bay, the island fortress at Corregidor has been completely isolated.

Bataan Severely Bombed

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—The United States War Department today officially announced that large formations of Japanese aircraft this morning carried out bombing raids on Corregidor island and United States positions on the Bataan peninsula, inflicting severe damage, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

Meanwhile, the United States Navy Department has announced that two United States destroyers, the Pillsbury and Edsall, both of 1,190 tons, have been missing since early March in waters around Java and are presumed to have been lost, it was reported here from Washington today. Both vessels were launched in 1920 and have a speed of 35 knots.

Japanese planes this morning again twice raided Port Moresby, New Guinea, according to a report from Canberra reaching here today. However, the extent of damage and casualty are not mentioned in the report.

Bataan Not Invincible

Domei

VICHY, March 23.—Francis B. Sayre, former United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, who arrived in Washington today after fleeing from the islands, bluntly told newspaper correspondents that American defenses in the Philippines are not invincible against the Japanese Army, Havas reported here from Washington today.

The United States Army in the Corregidor Fortress is doing everything possible to keep losses down to the lowest level, but there is not enough equipment or ammunition to continue resistance against the Japanese, he said.

Mr. Sayre also admitted that sending of supplies from the United States to Australia would be extremely difficult because of the long distance to be covered.

PEERS TO VISIT CONTINENT

On Mission to Comfort Soldiers in China and Manchoukuo

The House of Peers has decided to send its members to Manchoukuo and North and Central China to comfort Japanese officers and men, it was disclosed on Wednesday by Domei.

Divided into three parties, the members of the House of Peers will leave on their missions in the latter part of April.

Another five groups from the Upper House will visit early in May military hospitals in the northeastern prefectures and in Hokkaido to comfort wounded soldiers.

REICH CHIDES F.D.R. CITIZEN GUARD PLAN

Nothing Much and Will Be Beaten by Axis—Armament Figures Just Bluff

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 22.—President Roosevelt's statement on the creation of a citizen's guard was commented upon by the Wilhelmstrasse on Saturday to the effect that Mr. Roosevelt would be beaten with this citizen's guard everywhere, should it oppose the German and her Allied troops "on this or on another continent."

The Wilhelmstrasse, furthermore, described the American armament figures repeatedly mentioned by the President as an absolute bluff, his assertions having been disclosed to be such, by clear and unambiguous proofs and documents.

Meanwhile, Reich Minister Dr. Paul Schmidt, the head of the Press Section of the Foreign Office, commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's new statements, referred also to the President's announcement that he would register as a soldier with the army, although he was the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army and called it "an attempt by the President to link up on crutches with the heroism of the United States Army."

Dr. Schmidt further declared that Mr. Roosevelt's statement on the citizens' guard was in line with his past endeavors, to keep the American people in a state of illusion and to keep them in the dark of the cruel reality toward which they were heading.

He also stated the President would go down in History as a political scoundrel, whose political and military actions could only be excused by his mental disease, but that would be only an excuse which one could grant this criminal against Humanity.

Dr. Schmidt emphasized the German conviction that Mr. Roosevelt's goal was world domination. This was important for Germany's reaction to Mr. Roosevelt as person and as President.

President Roosevelt, in the German opinion, is the main person responsible for this war. He had "fled" into war, having been unable any longer to maintain the position in which he could master his inner political difficulties.

His slogans about democracy, protection of small nations et cetera, were lies and hypocrisy for the purpose of conjuring his people as well as the world to agree to his policy.

In making his decisions, he was not paying any consideration to the interest and wishes of the American people, but had made them to serve the cause of re-establishing Jewish world domination.

"So far as Mr. Roosevelt's bluff with the armament figures was concerned," Dr. Schmidt stated, "the Americans would some day see for themselves that the realization of such an armament program was impossible. They would then continue to experience this illusion. If the President is comparing this war with the world war of 1914-18, it must be said that the present situation is totally different from that existing during the last war as this is a two-front-war against the United States and the United States will be defeated."

Closing Ceremony Of 79th Diet Set For This Morning

(Continued From Page 1)

as a means of promoting the attainment of this aim of the coming election. Desiring to create conditions which would facilitate the election of the right sort of candidates in the polling, it invited men of knowledge and experience in various fields and asked them to exert their efforts to insure the election of the sort of House which is desirable under the present circumstances.

"After deliberation, these leading personalities banded themselves into the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, which was to form the nucleus of a nation-wide organization whose function would be to recommend to the people candidates for the coming general election.

"A survey of the circumstances leading to the formation of the Council will show that the Government had nothing to do with the organization of the body. Neither has it anything to do with the activity of the Council which is pursuing a completely autonomous policy in the conduct of its business. The Government has expressed approval of the activity of the Council, and it desires that the body should operate in a proper and just manner.

People Must Be Enlightened

"I am convinced that it is the duty of the Government to carry on a campaign to enlighten the people so that they may help to establish a rule aid Diet structure and to take steps designed to insure that as many men willing to take a positive attitude in performing the duty of assisting the Throne in the conduct of national affairs as possible will be returned in the coming general election.

"It gives me great pleasure to observe that the drive of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council which was formed in response to the Government policy toward the coming election to enlighten the people on what men should be elected has developed into a people's movement. This is proof of the fact that the Government and people are cooperating in the establishment of a rule aid Diet structure. We are sure that there will be a full demonstration of the spirit of public election as stipulated in the Constitution, with the result that there will be a further strengthening of the foundations of the structure permitting the nation to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious conclusion."

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

79th Diet Session Ends

YOMIURI—The historic 79th Diet session came to an end on Wednesday. During this session the Diet performed a task for which it will be remembered forever. It examined and approved measures necessary for the successful conduct of the War of Greater East Asia.

On the day the session came to a close a booklet containing a set of rules to be observed by the people in exercising their duties in the election of new members of the House of Representatives to be held on April 30, made its appearance.

The rules, compiled by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will be of considerable help to people who are unable to decide what candidates should be elected in the coming election, the aim of which, according to Government spokesmen, is to establish a Rule Aid Diet structure.

The pamphlet will be found serviceable to voters. It will also be useful to the people generally, and especially to persons who are not well aware of the precise reason for which the Government decided to hold a general election at this moment when the nation is engaged in the War of Greater East Asia.

The pamphlet gives a lucid explanation of the nature of the Diet structure which the Government desires to see established as a result of the coming election. According to the booklet, the Rule Aid Diet structure sought by the Government is one which will permit the people at large to assist the Throne in the conduct of national affairs. Such a structure must necessarily be based on a principle of unity as distinguished from the principle of competition which has hitherto guided the conduct of members of the House of Representatives.

Whether the new members of the House of Representatives will be capable of assisting the Throne in the conduct of national affairs depend in no small measure on the old members of the House. It is to be hoped that these members will not make a mistake in shaping their attitude toward the coming election which provides opportunity for the construction of such a political structure as is absolutely necessary to win the War of Greater East Asia.

India and Australia Breaking Away From Britain

HOCHI—Britain, who is suffering one disastrous defeat after another on all fronts, European, Asiatic and African, is confronted with another serious problem in the growing antagonism of India and Australia. Her self-centering policy of arresting the adverse turn of war events with the loyal cooperation and aid of India and Australia is thus facing bankruptcy. Sir Stafford Cripps, who was recently admitted into the British War Cabinet, has arrived in India to undertake the task of cementing the Anglo-Indian joint front, but it will be well-nigh impossible for him to achieve this difficult mission.

There are already reports that the arrival of Sir Stafford in India has accentuated the anti-British sentiment generally prevalent among the Indians. It is reported, for instance, that prior to his interview with Sir Cripps, Mahatma Gandhi proclaimed that India desired nothing less than complete independence and made clear India's flat rejection of Britain's overtures for her cooperation in scorched earth tactics should Japanese Forces land. It is also reported that the Indian Mahommedans have decided to cold-shoulder the proposals which Sir Stafford is believed to have brought to India. In such an atmosphere, all the efforts that may be made by the British envoy to forge close ties of cooperation with India are destined to fail. In all probability, he will have to return home with his mission unfulfilled.

Once she becomes exposed to the danger of ruin, Britain shows herself ready to make fine promises to India in order to secure the latter's cooperation, but historical facts at the time of the former World War leave no doubt that Britain will break these promises without any qualm of conscience and return to her policy of extortion, as soon as she sees that her crisis is over. The present War of Greater East Asia has clearly revealed to the Indians the weakness of Britain, and British influence in India is actually gravely menaced by the Japanese Forces. It will be futile for Britain to attempt to inveigle the Indian people into close cooperation with her against Japan in the face of such a situation.

On the other hand, the anti-Japanese sentiment in Australia, fanned up by the Casey problem, shows no sign of abating. There is no doubt that Britain, who is already reduced to a serious plight by the successive reverses in war will be further hastened on the way to ruin by the growing discord within the Empire. Britain's war policy is to attach prime importance to the defense of her own Isles, regarding the defense of her Pacific possessions of secondary importance. In other words, she is ready to sacrifice the interests of her overseas possessions for the sake of the security of the British Isles. It is only natural that this policy has so disgusted Australia that she is now adopting a very unfriendly attitude toward Britain.

In any case, it is obvious that the growth of the anti-British sentiment in India and Australia will further diminish British power of resistance against the Axis Powers. The sight of the democratic camp in a crucial dilemma and consternation makes our heart glad.

Full Sino-Japanese Cooperation Urged

(Continued From Page 1)

puppet of those nations, is on the verge of collapse.

"The national foundation of New China, which has been sharing responsibility with this country for the establishment of the new order in East Asia, has been consolidated further and the structure of the Government has been strengthened steadily. Awakened to the new situation for the emancipation of East Asia, the people under that regime have been pushing ahead for the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"At this time, it has been decided to transfer the administration of the concession to the National Government, thus restoring it to East Asia and contributing to the developing of new China. Its significance, indeed, is great and far-reaching.

"It is sincerely hoped that both the people of Japan and China, thinking deeply over the prevailing international situation and the true spirit of the transfer, will tighten the solidarity and collaboration between them and redouble their efforts for the emancipation and prosperity of East Asia."

PASHA ASKS PEOPLE TO SELECT RIGHT MEN

Egyptian Premier Declares Country Facing Greatest Crisis in History

D.N.B.

ISTANBUL, March 24.—Premier Nahas Pasha of Egypt today appealed to the Egyptian people to give their vote in the coming elections on Tuesday to those men who would best serve their country as the country was facing the greatest crisis in its history.

Pasha admitted that the situation was grave, and pointed out that the war had resulted in a number of domestic, foreign, and also economic difficulties which were awaiting solution. He added that the government had taken a keen interest in all these problems, and hoped to bring them to a happy solution with the aid of the Almighty, the King, and the Parliament.

The Premier also announced that all strikes of a political nature would be strictly prohibited.

REICH HAILS CAREER OF VON RUNDSTEDT

50th Anniversary of Famous Nazi Officer's Entry Into Army Feted by Press

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 22.—The 50th anniversary of Field Marshal von Rundstedt's entry into military service, is made the occasion for lengthy articles in praise of this General, by the Berlin Sunday press.

Field-Marshal von Rundstedt, who is today 66 years old, advanced during the World War from a company chief to the Chief of General Staff of the 15th Army Corps.

His career in the Reichswehr showed the typical change encountered in the German General Staff from the employment at the front to the position on the General Staff, the Voelkischer Beobachter writes.

Later his Reichswehr career was crowned by his appointment to the post of Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd Division and Commander of the military area of Berlin, in which capacity he took part in overthrowing the social democratic Government in Prussia.

On November 28, 1938, he left active service with the rank of a Colonel-General, after he had taken part with the troops under his command in the return of Austria and that of Sudetenland.

In the summer of 1939, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the South Army Group, and in the campaign against Poland, he directed the decisive battle of Bzura after which he received the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

In the campaign in the West, he broke through Adennes and made an opening into the Maginot Line between Namur and Sedan and advanced as far as the Channel. In the war against France, his troops crossed the Aisne, advanced as far as Le Creuzot and Dijon and contacted on June 18 the troops of General Ritter von Leeb, who had crossed the upper Rhine.

In recognition of these services, he was promoted to the rank of a Field-Marshal.

In the fight against the Soviet-Russians, Field-Marshal von Rundstedt is once more at a responsible post by orders of the Fuehrer, after a short recreation for restoration of his health. But it is not revealed what this post is.

Until the Field-Marshal had his holiday, he was in command of the South Army Group among the fighting of which the battles of Uman and Kiev were the most conspicuous, which eventually led to the conquest of the Ukraine and of the major portion of the Donetz Basin.

APPROVAL GIVEN CABINET TO DIRECT PATENT BUREAU

Inquiry Commission of Privy Council Passes Draft Without Amendments

A draft Imperial Ordinance concerning the transfer of the Patent Bureau from the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the Cabinet was approved at a meeting of the Inquiry Commission of the Privy Council at 1:30 p.m. Wednesday.

Those present at the meeting included Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council, respectively, as well as Premier General Hideki Tojo, Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, and Eiichi Moriyama, Director of the Legislation Bureau.

The draft was approved without amendment after an explanation by Mr. Moriyama on its introduction.

His Imperial Majesty Sends Sympathy Cable To Sick Swedish King

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased to send a telegram to King Gustav V of Sweden on Tuesday expressing sympathy for the King's illness, it was officially announced Wednesday, according to Domei.

CRIPPS SILENT ON TEXT OF PROPOSALS TO INDIA

'Don't Think Anyone Will Want To Change Them,' Says British Envoy

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—Following his arrival at New Delhi, Sir Stafford Cripps, British Lord Privy Seal, today declared that he could not disclose the British proposals he had brought with him to India, according to a dispatch reaching here from the Indian capital.

When asked whether these proposals would be modified, Sir Stafford said, "I do not think anyone will want to change them," the report stated.

Meanwhile, it was reported that preparations for the coming consultations have been completed and the talks will begin tomorrow with Indian political leaders after Sir Stafford has seen Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, and the provincial Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 24.—"Very disappointing for Indians" is the comment of the Wilhelmstrasse on Tuesday noon on Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement about his pending negotiations after his arrival in New Delhi. Also the Lord Privy Seal's statements on his relations with Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the Indian question are regarded here as quite interesting.

Both Sir Stafford and the Prime Minister believe that Britain will be able to maintain its leading role, thanks to the lack of unity among the Indians.

"London is offering the Indians a mere pittance in order to be able to engage them still more than in the past in a war for Britain," is Berlin's opinion in a nutshell on Mr. Cripps' mission.

DRIVE FOR SCRAPS FAILS

People's Commissariats Obtained Only 5% of Quotas

Transocean

ISTANBUL, March 15.—Under the heading "Collection of scrap-iron is an important State task," the Pravda, leading Moscow daily, in a leading article this morning points out that collections so far have been unsatisfactory, revealing that various People's Commissariats have only obtained five per cent of their quotas.

The paper announces that the national defense authorities have instructed all departmental heads personally to supervise collections.

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REICH RULE GREETED BY EUROPEAN STATES

Germany Fulfilling Mission of Civilization and Culture, Says Megerle

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 22.—"One piece of Europe was reclaimed for the Occident with the territories occupied in the East by the German armed forces," writes the diplomatic correspondent of the Berlin Boersen-Zeitung, Karl Megerle, in today's issue in commenting on the new agrarian order, as proclaimed for the East or "Ostgebiete" by Reichsminister Rosenberg.

The correspondent also comments upon the granting of self-administration to the Baltic peoples by Germany. The areas in the East into which the German Army penetrated, with its population of seventy to eighty million people, have been estranged from Europe by 25 years of Bolshevik rule that their return to European standards and ways of life can be made only very slowly, he writes. The "revolution must be replaced by evolution."

By grappling with this task Germany is thus returning into this area great masses of people from the European world. By introducing again in this area the basic principles of Occidental culture, such as private property, private initiative and creative personality, Germany is fulfilling a cultural mission and a mission of civilization, which is of the greatest importance to all of Europe.

The introduction of the new agrarian order, which will replace the Bolshevik Colchose System, therefore, is a deed of first rank importance.

Megerle furthermore writes in connection with the situation in the Baltic countries that these had to pay with the most terrible human and national disasters for their former willingness to listen to the enemies of Germany, although it was Germany who had to form an insurmountable wall for Bolshevism. These countries have now realized that only their joining into the German protective system will assure immunity from falling prey to Bolshevism and ultimate disaster. They considered themselves a part of Europe and now find this wish realized and understood by Germany.

Megerle then refers briefly to the granting of self-government by Germany to the Esthonians, Lithuanians and Latvians and states, this step will be welcomed also in the Nordic countries, which always had felt themselves in unison with the Baltic countries.

In conclusion, Megerle welcomes the self-government for these three little nations, which had resulted from their own insight and voluntary cooperation with the German authorities and with the German troops. This development, furthermore, shows that Germany knew how to reply magnanimously to all those, who were ready and willing to understand the vital necessities of the Reich and of Europe, said the diplomatic correspondent of the Berlin paper.

The Swiss Legation, in charge of American Interests, requests all American citizens, who have not already done so, to communicate as soon as possible with the Swiss Legation, 3/1 Nibancho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, or the Swiss Consulate, 83 Kyomachi, Kobe, in regard to possible evacuation.

C. Gorge
Minister of Switzerland

HANKOW TO CELEBRATE

Feting Occasion on Return of National Government to Nanking

Domei

HANKOW, March 25.—Hankow will celebrate in concert with Nanking the second anniversary of the return of the National Government of China to Nanking on March 30. The celebration will last for six days beginning tomorrow.

Various events will be held to fete the occasion including the spreading of leaflets by airplanes in the unoccupied territory and radio broadcasts explaining the great changes, which have taken place in East Asia since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia they will also stress reconstruction and freedom of the East Asiatic peoples and cooperation between Japan and China.

FIAT AND BANK OF ITALY GIVE HUGE SUM TO STATE

Duce Says 14 Million Liras Will Be Used for Hospitals and Orphanages

Transocean

ROME, March 20.—Two huge donations were presented to the Duce yesterday by the Governor of the Bank of Italy and by the President of Fiat Automobile Works. The Bank of Italy donated 4,000,000 liras and the President of the Fiat Works 10,000,000 liras.

The Duce has ordered these funds to be used for the building of hospitals and the caring of war orphans.

British Collect Scrap

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The iron railings around the courtyard of the British Museum in London, the few still untouched in the British capital, are being removed for use as scrap iron, according to Swedish press reports. The railings will be replaced by barbed wire.

MADAGASCAR ISSUE DEBATED IN S. AFRICA

Opposition Party Against Attacking Island—Anti-British Feeling Mounts

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 16.—The Madagascar question is at present dominating public and political opinion in the Union of South Africa, according to reports received from London.

Members of the opposition have repeatedly warned the Government against participating in any British action against this French island.

Increased opposition by the nationalist circles in the Union to any positive action against Madagascar has been evident in debates on the question, according to the South African correspondent of the London Daily Mail, Noel Monks.

The opposition is directed not only against the Smuts Government but also against England herself, Mr. Monks said and this opposition is decidedly anti-British and anti-Allied.

The leader of the opposition, Dr. Malan, was called by Mr. Monks as "England's worst enemy." Dr. Malan recently declared in Parliament that the South African people did not want an attack on Madagascar.

Moreover, he asked whether the Government intended to make the Union a base for the Allies in view of the presumed readiness on the part of the Government to take part in a Madagascar adventure. He added that if this was the case, the South African Union soon would become a battle-field.

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LUST FOR CONQUEST STRONG IN BRITAIN

Writer Warns Japanese to Be On Guard Against Evil Influence

Pointing out that Britain's lust for conquest of the world is deep-rooted and long-aged, Yakichi Terada, political commentator, stresses the necessity of driving away its influence which has hitherto been poisoning and weakening the Asiatic races as well as minor countries in Europe. His article in the March issue of the "Koron" follows:

"The influence of totalitarian warfare has one side to it which can be easily grasped but another side very difficult to be detected. The result of war by arms or of economical war is clearly learned but the influence of ideological aggression is quite hard to detect and to grasp. Ideological warfare such as the dissemination of the decadent idea of liberalism is carried out slowly but steadily. It affects the minds of men just as the tuberculosis germs affect the lungs. When consumptive patients notice their physical trouble, they have already been driven into a hopeless plight, just so are the victims of the ideological weapon.

"Before other countries, Britain carried out a Reformation and national, industrial and commercial revolutions at the beginning of the modern age. All of these events were nothing but the preparation for its conquest of the world. The Reformation, for example, though it seemed to have been the result of Britain's zeal to free itself from the yoke of the Pope, was nothing but a means to solidify the foundation of the British Empire.

"Under the shadows of these activities, were being formed the fundamental idea that later proved to cover the world with British color. The Manchester School brooded and gave birth to the idea of materialism which had individualism and liberalism as its main ingredients. This idea was supported on one side by relativism, insisted upon by such philosophers as Francis Bacon, George Berkeley and David Hume, and on the other side by evolutionism adovocated by Herbert Spencer and Charles R. Darwin.

"Materialism and evolutionism destroyed the cultural tradition of peoples and races and consequently weakened their spiritual power. These ideas exerted a venomous influence especially upon such a country as Japan whose national solidarity had been laid on its history and cultural tradition.

"These ideas served to prostrate lofty ideals and spiritual tradition at the feet of money and material. This is evidenced, for example, by the fact that the British rulers of India such as Robert Clive and Warren Hastings governed the Indians with brutal maladministration and Thomas Babington Macaulay slandered the native, the original, traditional culture of India.

Historical Facts Distorted

"Another evidence of Britain's plan for world conquest is her distortion of historical facts. Deliberately and cunningly Britain minimized the achievements of the Oriental races and maximized those of the Occidentals. The events in Europe and the activities of the Europeans occupied the most part of world history and those in Asia and other continents, no less important and significant than those in Europe, were given only little space in the world history hitherto published in Europe. This type of distortion of history has served to cultivate and increase the superiority complex of the White races. One should pay great attention to the fact that this sort of cunningly conceived round-about strategy for impressing other races with the superiority of the Whites, exerts a more lasting and deeper-seated influence on the minds of peoples than clear-cut, direct propaganda.

"The same round-about policy had been adopted also in Britain's language policy. The most outstanding example is to be found in the British administration in India. Since 1830, English has been the requisite language in high schools, colleges and universities there. Moreover, official posts have been given only to those who can speak English. This policy naturally has served to eliminate the original culture of India, to be replaced by that of Britain.

"This language policy was applied not only in India but in almost all countries in East Asia. Thailand, in spite of its status of independent State, has had the influence of English penetrate into its political and educational circles. In the Dutch East Indies they make it a rule to sing the national anthem of Britain along with that of Holland.

"As far as the study of foreign language limits itself only to the linguistic problem, it might cause no great harm. However, danger lies in that the students of foreign languages are apt to have their views imbued with foreign ideas and have their national spirit and confidence destroyed and annihilated. This tendency naturally causes the collapse of national solidarity and a weakening of ideological national defense.

Wide Spread Net

"The above-mentioned are only a few cases, but one can guess how widely the net of the British ideological Imperialism is spread over the East Asiatic races.

"It can not be easily detected, however, as long as one sees only the superficial aspects. If one considers that only the homeland of Britain and its colonies are the sphere of influence of the British Empire, it is an enormous fallacy. The influence of Anglo-Saxons is spreading its wings over those countries which are nominally independent. It is evident in the fact that Britain cunningly won over and kept under its power minor countries in Europe, such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium etc. Adolf Hitler was quite right when he called Britain the common enemy of mankind and took up arms against it.

"In summary, Britain's ideological campaign is formed with the following items.

(1) Britain has hitherto virtually monopolized the economical circles of the world by the power of huge capital which it had absorbed from the whole mankind.

(2) In cooperation with the United States, it has held command of the sea almost all over the world.

(3) It has made the world Powers observe International Law, which seems outwardly to protect the rights and integrity of all countries, yet is, in reality, serviceable only to maintain the superior status, military, economic and political, of Britain solely.

(4) It has made the administrative structure of other countries independent so that they may not come into mutual contact.

(5) It has strived to and succeeded in making numerous English-speaking peoples.

(6) It has decided the standard time of the world according to the Greenwich Astronomical Observatory.

"These measures have been cunningly and deliberately conceived and applied for the purpose of secretly controlling the whole world.

"Although Britain is now apparently in a disastrous plight, it is sure that Britain is striving to resist with its last remaining power, the overwhelming strength of the Axis-countries. It will employ more vigorously in the future its ideological influence to maintain and if chance favors it, restore its world conquest.

"All in all, we Japanese as well as other peoples in East Asia should be on strict guard against allowing this influence on the ideological side disseminated by our common foe, from leaking in as well as to strive to drive away the influence of Britain still more or less remaining in this country."

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued from Page 6)

duced to a purely agricultural country, and be forced in consequence to become a vast market for British machine-made goods.

High Tariff Placed

The Directors of the East India Company gave orders that the production of raw silk should be encouraged, and the manufacture of silk fabrics discouraged; that silk-winders should be compelled to work in the Company's factories, and be prohibited, under severe penalties, from working outside. Parliament discussed ways and means of replacing Hindu by British industries. A tariff of 70-80 per cent was placed upon Hindu textiles imported into free-trade England, while India was compelled, by foreign control of its Government, to admit English textiles almost duty free. Lest Indian industries should nevertheless continue somehow to exist, an excise tax was placed on the manufacture of cotton goods

"It is a melancholy instance of the wrong done to India by the country on which it has become dependent. . . . Had India been independent, it would have retaliated, would have imposed prohibitive duties upon British goods, and would thus have preserved its own productive industry from annihilation. This act of self-defense was not permitted it; India was at the mercy of the stranger. British goods were forced upon it without paying any duty, and the foreign manufacturer employed the arm of political injustice to keep down and ultimately strangle a competitor with whom he could not have contended on equal terms."

And another Englishman wrote:

"We have done everything possible to impoverish still further the miserable beings subject to the cruel selfishness of English commerce . . . Under the pretense of free trade, England has compelled the Hindus to receive the products of the steam-looms of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Glasgow, etc at merely nominal duties; while the handwrought manufactures of Bengal and Behar, beautiful in fabric and durable in wear, have heavy and almost prohibitive duties imposed on their importation into England."

No Competition Allowed

The result was that Manchester and Paisley flourished, and Indian industries declined; a country well on the way to prosperity was forcibly arrested in its development, and compelled to be only a rural hinterland for industrial England. The mineral wealth abounding in India's soil was not explored, for no competition with England was to be allowed. The millions of skilled artisans whom Indian handicrafts had maintained were added to the hundreds of millions who sought support from the land.

"India," says Kohn, "was transformed into a purely agricultural country, and its people lived perpetually on the verge of starvation." The vast population which might have been comfortably supported by a combination of tillage and industry, became too great for the arid soil; and India was reduced to such penury that today nothing is left of its men, its women and its children but empty stomachs and fleshless bones.

COMMITTEE SET UP FOR WORK IN SOUTH

Sponsored by Japan Economic Federation in Promoting Industries

The Economic Federation of Japan decided to inaugurate a special committee for the study and investigation of development of industries in the South Seas regions within the Commission for Investigations of Emergency Policies of the Federation, it was learned Tuesday.

The new committee is charged with the work of making investigations and recommendations of economic circles to the Government concerning promotion of industries in the southern regions in parallel with the progress of the work of the Greater East Asia Construction Council of the Government, it was revealed.

The guiding principles of the work of the new committee are based upon a new conception of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, to the entire exclusion of the imperialistic colonial policies of Britain and the United States, with the idea of permitting the existing industrial plants and facilities to function to the fullest extent, at the same time taking into full consideration the attuning of the industries in the South Seas regions with domestic industries, it is said.

The special committee will be divided into three sub-committees of industry, mining and agriculture, and the members of the committees will be shortly selected it was further learned.

Dai Toa Club Planned

In order to enlighten the public in general on the conditions of the various areas in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Dai Toa Trade Investigation Association and the Nippon Industry Promotion Association expect to establish a Dai Toa Club shortly somewhere in Tokyo, says the Asahi.

As a preliminary step, a conference was held at noon on Tuesday at the Tokyo Kaikan, Marunouchi, where those related to these Associations, including Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan and Tokyo Chambers of Commerce and Industry, as well as the president of both of these Associations, officials from the Army, Navy, Overseas, Foreign and Education Ministries, the East Asia Board, General Staff Office and the Manchoukuoan Bureau, attended and discussed the program.

According to the platform decided at the conference, these Associations will in the near future establish in the capital a club, tentatively named the Dai Toa Club, which will be equipped with an exhibition hall and a library.

The exhibition hall, named Resource Hall, is expected to display the scientific materials of the natural resources produced in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, while the library will be stocked with books concerning the politics, economics, industry, culture, customs and languages of the various areas of East Asia.

Both buildings will be opened to the public at a low admission fee.

Vast Resources Found

Rubber, sugar, quicksilver—all of them are found in abundance in the areas now under the occupation of the Japanese Forces. These articles, especially sugar and rubber, formerly used to go largely to Britain and the United States. Now, the mastery of these countries over East Asia has been practically wiped out, and Japan has a pleasant task of seeing to the distribution of these products.

The Nichi Nichi in this connection surveying the current condition of the production of the articles by referring it to the paper's correspondents stationed in the key points of the occupied regions in southwestern Asia, makes the following sketchy revelation today:

The Malay Peninsula, to begin with, is covered with rubber trees through the length and breadth of the land. The highway running lengthwise across the peninsula may be covered by a motorcar easily, but the drive will never be free from the sight of thick jungles of rubber trees on both sides of the road.

These rubber trees, it is reported, are renewed every 25 to 26 years, the best production being obtained when the tree is about 16 years old. One may cut slightly to remove a thin layer of bark on the tree, and then a thick liquid will stream out. The liquid if left as it is will soon spoil. A chemical is added to the liquid to curdle it, the result being raw rubber. The simple method is now often being followed by the Imperial servicemen as a past-time, some of whom have already attained fair skill in a short time.

Allies Suffering Lack

This rubber is now proving the cause of a serious rubber dearth both in Britain and the United States. The two countries are now complaining of their plight of getting very little rubber to manufacture motorcars and other necessities. The case must be really a very trying one to these enemy countries in view of the fact that about 80 per cent of the world's rubber product had been realized in the southern Asiatic countries up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the substantial part of which used to meet the requirement of Britain and the United States.

A project is under way meantime around Kuching, Borneo, to operate two mines so as meet more than half of the quicksilver consumption in the homeland of Japan. About 80 kilometers away from Kuching, on the upper reaches of the Sarawak river, there are two quicksilver mines, both containing excellent ores. They were operated to some extent before the recent hostilities in the neighborhood. The same mines will be soon vigorously worked under the management of the Nissa Mining Company having its head office in Kobe, it has just been arranged.

"These mines," the spokesman of the company revealed to the press, "will produce in fairly large quantities even when operated in the old-fashioned way. If some up-to-date machines are duly installed at the mines, the yield will be more than enough to meet half the consumption in the homeland of Japan."

Two Nichi Nichi correspondents recently visited a large sugar manufacturing factory in Panpanga, Luzon Island, and were assured of sufficiency of sugar as far as its consumption in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is concerned.

The factory, according to the correspondents, had about 1,200 hands, all cheerfully engaged in their work. It has been operating for the past 20 years, with the annual production of 1,000,000 pounds of sugar.

All the fields, around the factory buildings were found covered with sugar-cane, which were being carried in by freight trains. The manager said, they owned about 300 kilometers of railway trucks to use it entirely for bringing in the cut sugar-cane from the plantations.

The total production of sugar in the Philippine Islands, the correspondents were told, reaches some 1,100,000 tons a year. As long as East Asia has such large production fields, the inhabitants of this sphere have no need to worry about a possible insufficiency of sugar, the visitors were assured.

Filipino and Javanese Girls Quit Jazz; Turn Over New Leaf to Be Farmers, Nurses

The young women of Batavia and Manila have discarded their Anglo-Saxon ideals and today have joined in the march for the construction of Greater East Asia. This is indicated by the fact that the Filipino girls have turned from the life of jazz, dance and movies to that of the soil, while the Dutch girls in Batavia have cast away their American style clothes to nurses' uniforms and have offered their assistance to the Imperial Army, according to reports to the Asahi from the capitals of Java and the Philippines respectively.

"A group of Dutch and Javanese women doctors and nurses of St. Carol's Hospital is doing outstanding work in the now reviving city of Batavia," says the report. "Guided and assisted by the Army surgeons of the Imperial Army, who have ample leisure since the easy surrender of the Dutch army, the women not only nurse the sick and wounded but give advice and assistance in the personal affairs and occupations of the people.

"Recently, the head nurse of the Batavia branch of the Red Cross Society came to the Army hospital and offered the services of all nurses at that branch to the Japanese Army, saying that her branch of the Society consisted of 300 Dutch, Chinese, and Javanese nurses, most of whom were in the Bandoeng region, and whom she intended to summon should they be allowed to work with the Army.

"Some women come for advice in becoming doctors, while others come to volunteer as nurses. Such traits exemplify their wholehearted cooperation with the Army and we can see the end of the old traditions nearing, while great prospects are held for the birth of a new East Indies.

"The young women of the Philippines have awakened to the call of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and have turned from jazz to the soil" reports the Asahi correspondent in Manila.

"Gone are the gaudy dresses. I interviewed a group of Filipino girls, clad in simple sport dresses at the Y.W.C.A. They took me to see their vegetable garden, where corn, beans, and lettuce were sprouting forth. The southern sun shone brilliantly on the green leaves as though rejoicing over the new life of these Filipino maidens.

"These energetic girls are enjoying their lives in the now peaceful city of Manila, working every morning in their gardens and despite their arduous labor are taking Japanese lessons twice a week from Juro Furuta of the Aoyama Institute."

Kobe Notes

A musical service will be conducted at the German Evangelical Church on Palm Sunday, March 29, at 5 p.m. The music will be provided by members of the German community in Kobe including the women evacuees from the East Indies.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 24: Mr. and Mrs. K. Baba and child, Mr. K. Hayashi, Mr. H. Kinast, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. R. Mosel, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Nishino, Mr. and Mrs. E. Parfait, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. R. Sasaki, Capt. de P. G. Scotto.

Danes in Finland

Transocean

COPENHAGEN, March 17.—The first group of Danish volunteers for Finland has arrived at its destination. A second group is expected in Finland within the next few days. Immediately after their landing the Danish volunteers received Finnish uniforms and arms.

MEDICAL CONGRESS TO CONVENE TODAY

Representatives From East Asian Countries Will Attend—Five Day Session

The 11th Japan Medical Congress will open for five days, starting today, at the Tokyo Imperial University. Taking advantage of this occasion, a Greater East Asia Medical Congress aimed at building up a new medical order in Greater East Asia with Japan as its center will be proposed. Delegates from Manchoukuo, North China, Inner Mongolia, South China, and others, numbering ten in all, will attend. Representatives from Thailand and French Indo-China also are expected, but their attendance is not quite sure. When the new congress is organized, it will be held each year, commencing from 1943, at various cities in turn in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Dr. Kurata Morishima, professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University, will take the chair this year.

Japan's pharmaceutical industry has made remarkable progress since the termination of World War No. 1 in 1918. Chemicals for war products are now manufactured actively in this country with the development of the process for utilization of by-products of coal dry distillation. This country is now able to produce chemicals of the best quality in accordance with the pharmacopoeia of various countries. These products are phenol, salicylic acid, antifebrin, phenacetin, antipyrin, aspirin, aminopyrin, guajacol, tannic acid, gallic acid, morphine salts, quinine salts and others.

Japan has now reached a stage of self-sufficiency in these chemicals, the industry having made considerable progress of late. Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan's chemical industry, as far as these products are concerned, had already attained the world level in both the quality and quantity. Products were exported not only to various Oriental countries, but even to Germany and the United States, both of which are centers of European and American chemical industry.

The industry of pharmaceutical products of Japan is no exception to the rule. Since the invention of Taka-Diastase and adrenalin by the late Dr. Jokichi Takamine, this country has gained considerable prominence in the world's pharmaceutical domain. Thanks to the unflinching energy exerted by Japanese scientists, many inventions have been made since then. Chief among them are Tetrodotoxin, invented by Dr. Tawara in 1909, Oryzanin, or Preparation of Vitamin B, by Dr. Suzuki in 1910, Ephedrin by Dr. Nagai, Vitacamphor jointly invented by Drs. Asahina, Tamura, Kihara and Ishidate, Sinomenium hydrochloride jointly invented by Drs. Kondo and Takaori, and other useful medicines.

Great Efforts Being Made

With the placing of the Southern regions under Japan's military occupation concerted efforts are now being made by Japanese scientists to invent effective medicines for healing the innumerable tropical diseases. Studies in tropical dysentery, recurrent fever, snake bites and others and their remedies are being made. It will not be very long before the medical welfare of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will be maintained by Japan's efforts.

According to Dr. Yoneji Miyagawa, vice-chairman of the 11th Japan Medical Congress and chief secretary of the East Asia Medical Congress, the present Congress will open today for the first time since four years ago in this country. It is divided into 35 different special departments. A general meeting will be held on the first day and last day and during the intervening three days sectional meetings will be held. Scientific papers and documents to be submitted to the Congress, Dr. Miyagawa further says, number 2,987, nearly the same as the number submitted to the Congress last time. Continuing, he says:

"Japanese warriors have established really unparalleled exploits in the War of Greater East Asia. We, too, must establish brilliant exploits in the scientific world. Science plays an important role behind war victory and naturally learning must be concentrated. We have just organized the East Asia Medical Congress. Its objective is to promote and enhance medical studies and application by medical scholars in Greater East Asia, thereby bringing about friendship and cooperation of scientists in the Co-Prosperity Sphere and dissemination of medical wisdom and knowledge over it. Unlike the Japan Medical Congress, which is held once every four years, the East Asia Medical Congress will be held each year somewhere in a country involved in Greater East Asia.

"The inaugural general meeting will be held at the Japan Industrial Club on March 31. A large number of scientists from various regions of the Co-Prosperity Sphere will attend the initial function. Special lectures on medical affairs will be made on that day."

Tues., April 2, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
The Eighth Abonnement Concert of
TOKYO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Generalmusikdirektor
Conductor: MANFRED GURLITT
Soloist: Prof. LEO SIROTA (Piano)

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1. Glinka: a) Overture-"Life for the Tzar"
b) Souvenir d'une Nuit d'ete a Madrid
2. Liszt: Piano Concerto No. 2 in A Major
3. Liszt-Busoni: Rhapsodie Espagnol
4. Kodaly: Dance from "Galatan"

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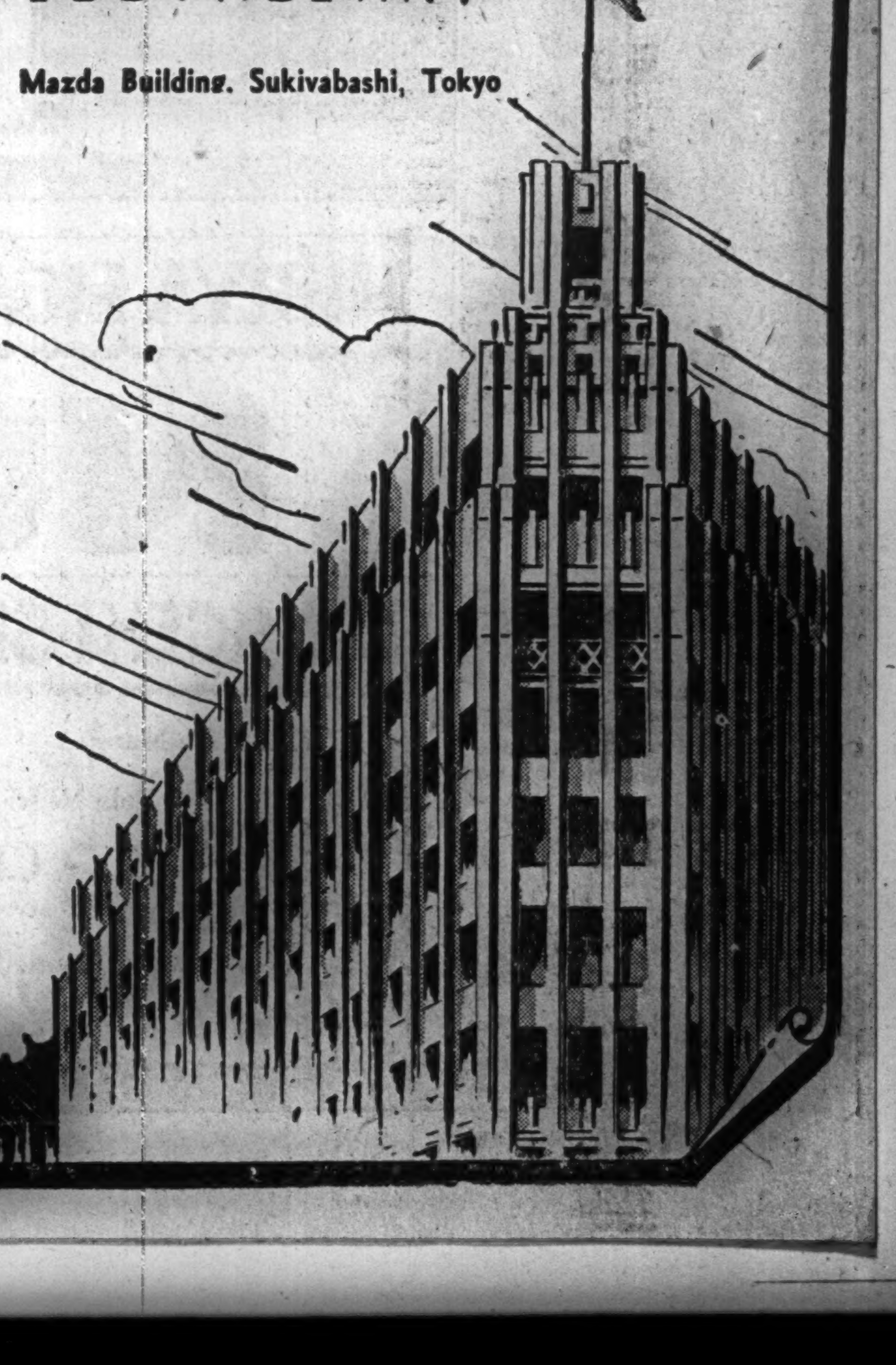
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47 PICTURES NAMED FOR CLASSROOM USE

Include Dramatic and Culture Features Selected by Education Ministry

Altogether 47 motion pictures, including dramatic and culture features, have recently been selected offically by the Education Ministry for classroom use at national schools. Among the outstanding features are "Semi no Issho" (The Life of a Cicada), "Tsubame no Hanashi" (The Story of a Swallow), "Denshobato" (Carrier-Pigeons), "Haru, Natsu, Aki, Fuyu" (The Four Seasons), "Gunkan Seikatsu no Ichinichi" (A Day's Life on a Warship), "Umi Washi" (Sea Eagles), "Tomodachi" (Friends), "Hi Izuru Kuni no Ko" (The Last Day of the Country of the Rising Sun) and "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo).

In response to the construction of the new structure in the motion picture industry, the Motion Picture Educational Central Society and the Japan Cinema Educational Research Institute are now planning to materialize the long pending problem of the unification of motion picture educational organ in order to further strengthen national education through movies. The preparatory committee will hold its general meeting of the establishment of the new body early in April.

All preparations have been completed for the commencement of the new motion picture distribution activity by the Motion Picture Distribution Company, the establishment of which was officially approved recently by the Board of Information, and the Home and Education Ministries. The final negotiations with local exhibitors regarding the distribution of pictures are now being made to inaugurate the new system from April 1.

The Chinese Motion Picture Company has been exerting ceaseless efforts for the pacification campaign among the Chinese people in the vast occupied areas in addition to entertaining Japanese soldiers at the front through the sending of motion pictures. In this connection, the circuit showing of movies was given at 111 places during February when attendance figures totaled 205,824, including 36,129 Japanese and 169,695 Chinese.

The Japan Eigasha recently produced an extra issue of newsreels, which are featured by "Jabato Kanraku" (The Fall of Java), and "Rangun Senryo" (The Occupation of Rangoon).

Among the outstanding culture features which are scheduled to be released on the local screen next month are "Orochion" the South Manchurian Railway, "Kosen ni Odoru Osutoraria" (Australia Strives to Resist) by Nichiyei, "Tetsu no Senshi" (Iron Fighters) by Nichiyei, "Denwa" (Telephone by Toho, "Noson Jutaku Kaizen" (The Improvement of Dwellings at Farm Villages) by Toho, and "Bokutachi wa Hataraku" (We Are at Work) by Toho.

"Todai Monogatari" (The Story of Lighthouse) by the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and "Kosen ni Odoru Osutoraria" (Australia Strives to Resist) by Nichiyei have been approved by the Education Ministry as excellent culture films.

"Chichi Ariki" (I Have a Father), one of the "national pictures" in the list of the Board of Information, was recently completed by the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company with Shuji Sano and Mitsuko Mito in the starring roles. The picture is promised to be released early next month.

Following discussions by officials and civilians concerned, the Education Ministry recently designated the following three pictures, which will be preserved as officially approved films in accordance with the stipulations of the motion picture law. They are "Tengyo Hosho" (A recording picture depicting the historic events of the 2,600th Anniversary of the Founding of the Japanese Empire celebrated in 1940) by Japan Eigasha, "News Eiga Hattatsu-shi" (History of the Development of Newsreels) by Asahi Shimbun, and "Kuroi Taiyo" (The Black Sun) by Asahi Shimbun.

CHILE PORT WORK BEGINS

Valparaiso Harbor to Be Enlarged And Piers Extended

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, March 16.—As all the ships in the harbor blasted their sirens today, President Mendez Arancibia gave the signal for the beginning of the great project to enlarge the Chilean port of Valparaiso by pulling a lever which caused the first thousand cubic meters of gravel to be emptied into the sea.

Work will first be started on the extension of the pier by 800 meters. The total cost of the entire project is estimated at 130,000,000 pesos.

LLOYD GEORGE PROTESTS

Opposes Britain Prohibiting Communist Newspaper

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Lloyd George expressed his opposition against the further prohibiting of the communist newspaper, Daily Worker, in England, in a written manifesto to the league formed to gain permission for the communist organ to reappear.

"Small wonder that in Russia still a small shred of distrust remains alive, while a cordial cooperation should take place between Britain and the Soviet Union. We have concluded a Defensive and an Offensive Alliance with the great communistic State of Russia. Why, therefore, is our Government suppressing this sole communist paper in England, while the Communist Party committed itself to the prosecution of war," the famous Liberalist said.

600 Year Old Tradition Broken

Breaking a 600-year-old tradition, the Umewaka School of Noh drama staged a performance of two of these classical Japanese plays for the benefit of the general public at the reopening of the Imperial Theater as a playhouse on Monday. The performances will be continued today and tomorrow. Shown above is a scene from one of the dramas, which represent pure Japanese culture.

NOH DRAMA SHOWN TO GENERAL PUBLIC

Umewaka School Breaks 600-Year-Old Tradition—Staged At Imperial Theater

Breaking a 600 year-old tradition, Noh dramas were presented on the public stage for the first time when the Imperial Theater was reopened as a playhouse on Monday.

Two performances were given, "Okina" and "Takasago," by Rokuro Umewaka and Kagehide Umewaka respectively.

This classical Japanese art, which may be compared to the ancient Greek plays, represents pure Japanese culture. Yet, except for the members of the different Noh schools, the general public has hardly ever been given an opportunity to see performances. The Umewaka School, however, initiated a movement to popularize this phase of Japanese culture, much after the manner Nazi Germany launched its move to free its culture from the hands of a leisurely group.

The Umewaka School has heretofore given public performances occasionally at the Gunjin Kaikan, but generally, it has followed the rule that these plays can be presented only on the Noh stages and not in ordinary theaters. Now, however, the school has broken away from its old shell in its efforts to serve the State by giving the public more opportunities to see performances of this ancient art.

This departure from tradition has undoubtedly caused quite a sensation among the different Noh schools, but since the Noh dramas originated from among the populace during the Muromachi Period, this cannot actually be called a break away, but rather a return to an old tradition.

These classical plays will be shown to the general public again today and tomorrow at the Imperial Theater.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Eight new plays out of the 11 "national dramas" which were selected in compliance with the prizes offered by the Board of Information for the encouragement of theatrical activities, were recently granted official subsidy, amounting to ¥500 each. They are "Kaikoku Heidan" (The Tale of a Maritime Nation) by Kokichi Nagata, "Haru no Shimo" (The Frost of the Spring) by Nobuo Uno, "Sekido" (The Equator) by Ryuichiro Yagi, "Yama Sando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard) by Yutaka Mafune, "Wakaki Hi no Sanyo" (Sanyo in His Boyhood) by Seikichi Sugimori, "Gozen Niji no Hangi" (In the Small Hours) by Yobun Kaneko, "Sekishu ni Ikiru" (The Life of One-Armed Man) by Shinkichi Ogawa-Takeo Kanzaki, and "Kakurenbo" (Hide-And-Seek) by Goro Soganoya. The final decision for the prize winning plays will be made at the end of this month.

With two different programs daily, the Kabukiza will present commencing April 1, the annual gala performance in commemoration of Danjuro Ichikawa and Kikugoro Onoye, two exponents of the traditional Kabuki drama in the Meiji period. The matinee will consist of three plays, in which the stellar roles will be taken by Uzayemon Ichimura, Sojuro Sawamura and Nizayemon Kataoka. The curtain raiser "Michiyuki Hatsune no Tabi," which is better known among Kabuki-goers as "Yoshinoyama Michiyuki," deals with a trip of Lady Shizuka and a filial fox in the disguise of Tadanobu, a warrior.

Four plays will make up the April bill of the Meijiza where popular Kabuki actors of Osaka headed by Jusaburo Bando, Gato Kataoka, Kanjaku Nakamura and Minosuke Bando will play for the first time in the past four years. "Honcho Nijushiko" (a classical play stressing filial piety) will open the program. This will be followed by "Amanoya Rihei" (Rihei, a Merchant of Osaka), a two-act play by Toku Goda. "Omoide Soga" (The Story of the Soga Brothers) is the title of the third offering.

Another company of the legitimate Kabuki actors, including Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa and Shikaku Nakamura, will appear at the Tokyo Gekijo next month. The first play will be "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) by Seika Mayama. Next comes "Sensuitei Dai Rokugo" (Submarine No. 6), a story of the episodes in the life of Captain Sakuma written by Toku Goda.

To entertain representative orphans of war heroes, numbering 1,500, who are now visiting Tokyo from all parts of the country to pay homage at the Yasukuni Shrine on March 28 and 29, a special program of dance and motion pictures will be presented today at the Nihon Seinenkan, Aoyama, under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality.

"Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era), one of the classical dramas by Seika Mayama, which recently gained public acclaim both on the stage and screen, and which will be staged at the Tokyo Gekijo in April, will be the main attraction at the Shimbashi Embujo as well next month. All members of the Zenshinza theatrical troupe will play, with Chojuro Kawarasaki and Kanyemon Nakamura in the important roles.

For three days beginning Friday, the Gekidan Todo, one of the influential modern-school dramatic groups, particularly noted for juvenile plays, will occupy the Yurakuza to stage "Pinochio".

"Higashiye Kayeru" (Return to the East), a grand revue adapted from a story by Phra Sarasas, former Minister of Economics of Thailand, will feature the April bill at the Takarazuka Gekijo, where an all-star cast of the Moon Troupe of the Takarazuka Girls' Opera Company will play jointly.

The Japan Dance Federation recently donated the total sum of ¥1,079.40 to the War and Navy Ministries as relief fund, together with 80 comfort bags, all of which were collected through a series of dance performances given by the member dancers of the federation.

More Frenchmen Released

Transocean

PARIS, March 16.—French prisoners of war, numbering 1,626, including 60 officers, have arrived in the camp for released French prisoners at Compiegne, according to reports received here.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.

TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.

Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.

Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.

National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.

Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.

Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Thursday

—Morning—

6:40 Serial Talk, "Builders of the Meiji Era," by Izumi Yanagida.

7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.

7:30 "National Resolution," by Jiro Masuda; Trumpet Blowing.

8:00 News; Music; Chamber Music, "Sonata for Flute, Violin and Piano, in G Major" (Bach) and "Piano Concerto in D Minor" (Bach).

10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The Dealers' Standpoint," by Shiro Sato.

11:00 National School Hour: Music, "A Home Front Village," and "The Festival," by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the direction of Shigetaro Yamagata.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Kyoto, Kochi, Tokushima and Nara Prefectures' Folksongs.

1:00 Narration: "Following New Britain Island Attack Units," by Announcer Motohashi.

1:30 Talk, "Wartime Life and Nervous Training," by Dr. Naoki Sugita.

2:00 National School Hour: "Travel Account on Borneo," by Kaoru Watanabe.

4:00 Serial Lecture on Middle School Science Education.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour; News; "Nippon Stories," by Takehiko Kurushima.

6:30 Talk, "Vocational Change of Smaller Traders," by Takeo Sakata.

7:30 National Chorus: "Our Esprit de Corps."

8:00 Military Hour; Naniwabushi "The Jungle's Tigers," by Torazo Hirozawa.

9:00 News; War Songs; Rakugo.

10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

NAZI THEATER PRESENTS INSPIRING JAPANESE PLAY

Izumo's Story Depicting Heroic Sacrifices of Student for Prince Well Received

Transocean

DRESDEN, March 16.—The city theater of Freiberg, in Saxony, produced a "village school scene" of the Japanese poet Takeda Izumo (1688-1756) in a very clever interpretation by the German stage manager Roland Ricklinger.

Only a few manuscripts exist in German libraries of this work which is part of the great tragedy dealing with the heroic sacrifices of a scholar for a prince and for the people.

Ricklinger's production, which he directed personally, left a deep impression on the audience. Since there is still a great lack of Japanese literature in Germany this production will probably appear on many stages in Germany to give the German people an idea of the heroic Japanese spirit.

REICH TROOPS ENTERTAINED

'Strength Through Joy' Organ Stages Many Plays

Transocean

PARIS, March 24.—In a little less than two years, the "Strength through Joy" organization has organized 43,000 entertainments for German troops in France. Fifty per cent of these were devoted to theatrical performances and concerts, while the other 50 per cent were devoted to light music and vaudeville shows.

In addition, 8,000 lectures were organized on art and science, involving about 200 itinerant lecturers.

TOWA-SHOJI G.K. zeigt:

DREIKLANG

From March 25th

Nippon News and Shorts

Ein Ufa-Tonfilm mit

Lil Dagover, Paul Hartmann

Rolf Moebius

Helga Marold, Walter Werner

Karl Günther, Franz Weber

Spielleitung: Hans Hinrich

„Dreiklang" erzählt das ergreifende Schicksal der schönen Cornelia Contarini, die sich vor den Schatten ihrer Vergangenheit in die Stille und Abgeschiedenheit einer kleinen Vorkriegsresidenz flüchtet, aber dort nicht den ersehnten Frieden findet, sondern ein Opfer der kleinstädtischen Sensationslust wird

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1st — 7th April Le Paquebot Tenacity

8th —13th April 8 Mädchen im Boot

14th—20th April Bandera

21st —25th April Mort de Cygne

26th—30th April Zigeuner Baron

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March 23rd, at 6 p.m. (closed to the public)

"OKINA TAKASAGO," Noh dance, contributed by Mr. UMEWAKA, head of the Umewaka School.

March 24th, at 6:30 p.m.

Evening of TEIGEKI MUSIC and BALLET

March 25th, at 6 p.m.

JIUTAMAI KENKYUKAI, Local Ballads and Dances

March 26th and 27th, at 5 p.m.

Noh Dances of the Umewaka School

March 28th, at 6:30 p.m.

NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

March 29th, at 1 p.m.

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WAR REVERSES UNDERMINING ALBION'S ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Shipping Disasters Proving Fatal to Much-Boasted British Stamina; Bad Inflation Overtaking Isles

With almost all its supplies from overseas cut off and with an ever-increasing volume of lost shipping, the economic power of Great Britain is breaking up at an accelerating tempo, states the Miyako in commenting on the important position shipping occupies in British economy.

Even in peacetime, according to the paper, Great Britain requires a minimum shipping of 15,000,000 tons to import materials amounting to 60,000,000 tons annually. Since the outbreak of the current European war, the British shipping of 28,000,000 tons has continued to decrease due to German submarine activities and for other reasons. As of August 1, 1941, Britain's available shipping is estimated by Germany at 13,700,000 tons, which is far below the level of its peacetime requirement.

Britain Going Hungry

As a result of this loss Great Britain is confronted with starvation, states the paper, pointing out the fact that out of the annual imports of 60,000,000 tons, more than half is foodstuffs to feed its teeming population. With the loss of northern Europe and the European continent as its food supplying sources Great Britain was forced to depend on American countries and its colonies for the supply of foodstuffs hitherto imported from the above-mentioned sources. Quoting the statistics for the exports of foodstuffs to Britain made public by the United States Department of Commerce, the paper states that during three years ended in 1939 the foodstuff exports occupied 21 per cent of the export list, dwindling in 1940 to 6 per cent due to shipping shortage, risks accompanying transportation by sea, and for other reasons, which fact clearly indicates the extent of the foodstuff shortage Britain is suffering.

The paper, quoting information issued by the British Government, says that the British self-supply of staple foodstuffs is extremely low, as follows: starch, 13 per cent; meat, 50 per cent; fish, 80 per cent; milk, 100 per cent; condensed milk, 47 per cent; butter, including margarine, 11 per cent; cheese, 31 per cent; eggs, 65 per cent; fruits, 25 per cent; Irish potatoes, 96 per cent; sugar, 26 per cent; tea, coffee, cocoa, nil; cereals and fodder, 33 per cent; bean cake, 4 per cent.

Leans Heavily on Colonies

Britain, prior to the outbreak of the war, depended on overseas supplies of foodstuffs at the following rates: 45 per cent for 1936; 42 per cent for 1937; 48 per cent for 1938, 45 per cent for 1939 and 38.9 per cent in 1940, the paper points out.

Commenting on the supplies of industrial materials, the Miyako states that England, while self-sufficient in coal, nitric acid and salt, has to depend on foreign supplies for other important war and peacetime materials such as iron and steel, petroleum, etc. The self-sufficiency in those materials in England stands as follows according to the Miyako: iron and steel, 69 per cent; petroleum, 20 per cent; nickel, 0.8 per cent; lead, 6 per cent; sulphur, 25 per cent; aluminum, 3 per cent; zinc, 0.39 per cent; manganese, 0.3 per cent; tungsten, 2.36 per cent; tin, 7.58 per cent; antimony, nil; mercury, nil.

Loses Mineral Supplies

In connection with the supply of those major materials, the retreat of British influence from East Asia was fatal to Britain, the Miyako declares, as it cut off Britain from tin in Burma, Malaya and Australia, from petroleum in Burma, from iron and zinc in Australia, from bauxite in Malaya, India and Australia, from chrome in India, Australia, New Zealand.

Depending on foreign sources for the supply of 90 per cent of domestic consumption of wool, including 61.5 per cent from East Asia, Britain has also suffered a big blow in this respect by her defeat in the southwestern Pacific, the paper continues.

Reviewing the British finances, the Miyako points out Britain has so far lost overseas investment to the extent of £465,000,000, or 12.6 per cent of total British investments in foreign countries, the cardinal source for revenue with which the British Government in the past struggled to make both ends meet in the budget.

Commenting on the remarkable expansion of the British budget for 1941-42, including £4,207,000,000 in expenditure and £1,786,000,000 in revenue, the paper declares that the deficit in the 1942 British budget totals £2,421,000,000 which must be covered either by floating bonds or by temporary loans. As a result, the amount of Government bonds in circulation in England is steadily on the increase, totaling £10,400,000,000 or ¥176,900,000,000 in Japanese currency in March, 1941, with per capita liabilities of the British population amounting to twice as much as those borne by the Americans and five times as much as the Reich.

Budget Situation Desperate

With the Government attempting desperately to find new sources of revenue to cope with the situation principally through the increase of direct taxes, the Miyako thinks a financial crisis apparently is imminent in Britain under increasing dangers of an acute inflation.

Concluding, the paper declares that a material blow thus being dealt on Britain, coupled with the moral strain on the British leaders, as well as the people, due to successive defeats in the war against the Axis, will sooner or later cause Britain to topple off from the list of the great Powers.

Power Companies Unite

The incorporation of the Nichiden Securities Company by its parent firm, the Nippon Denryoku (Electric Power) Company was duly approved by the extraordinary session of the shareholders held at its office in Osaka on Tuesday. Through the new step just taken the Nippon Denryoku shares numbering 667,800 formerly held by its filial company were redeemed by the Nippon Denryoku, effecting the reduction of the capital by ¥33,390,000. Concerning the future business policy of the company, reshuffling of directors, and the renaming of the company following transference of the power distribution section of the company's business will be postponed until the regular plenary session of shareholders scheduled for April 7, according to the Yomiuri.

INDUSTRIAL AGENCIES TO GET WIDE POWERS

Commerce, Industry Ministry Drafts Schedule for Control Bodies

ORDINANCE TO BE ISSUED

Associations to Fix Allocations For Production, Collect Data, Make Plans

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has completed a draft ordinance to delegate part of its economic control powers to the industrial bodies which have been or will be created under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance. Taking occasion of the contemplated shifting of powers, preparations are now going forward to enlarge the Ministry's structure.

According to the Chugai, the Imperial ordinance embodying the epoch-making action of the Commerce and Industry Ministry will be issued in a few days and put into effect early next month. The new ruling will empower industrial control bodies to participate in the formation of the general material mobilization as well as industrial productivity expansion programs of the Government.

Control agencies will also be authorized to fix the production allotments for member firms on the basis of the industrial productivity expansion program. Other matters to be placed under the jurisdiction of these bodies include (1) drafting of distribution control plans of equipments and materials, (2) investigation of industrial activities which had hitherto been conducted by prefectural offices, mine superintendence bureaus and various industrial bodies, and (3) collection of data necessary for the shaping of the Government's price-fixing policy.

Gov't Policy Explained

The Government policy regarding the improvement of the functions of industrial bodies was explained in detail by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at a conference held Tuesday at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, under the auspices of the Key Industrial Council. The Commerce and Industry Ministry was also represented by Vice-Minister Yetsusaburo Shiina, Susumu Kanda, director of the General Affairs Bureau, and Yoji Minobe, chief of the general affairs section of the same bureau. Leaders of the key industrial control associations were also present. The conferees exchanged views on the problem regarding the management of the control associations.

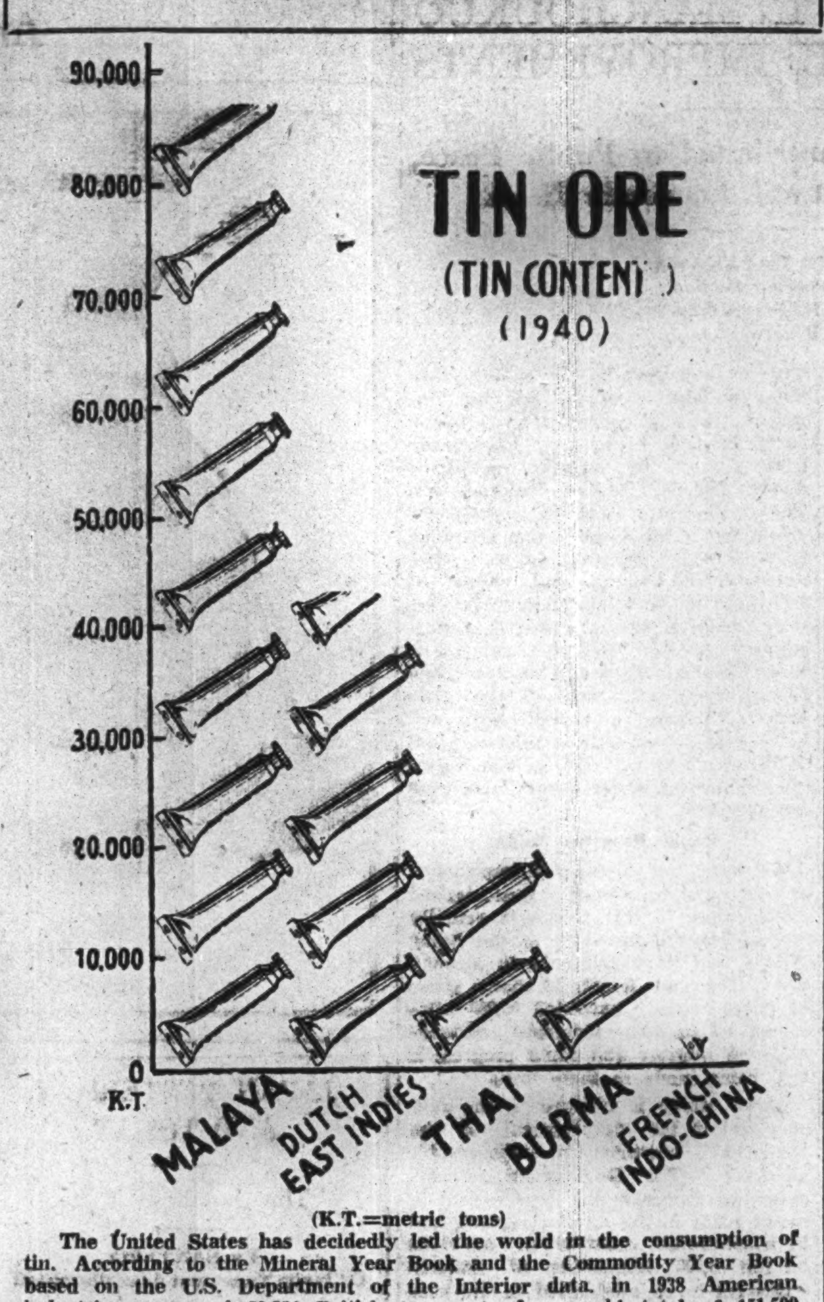
People close to the Ministry understand that the Commerce and Industry Minister intends to send able junior officials of the Ministry to the industrial control agencies in an attempt to keep closer the relations between the Ministry and these organizations. Minister Kishi is reportedly considering the calling of a meeting of managing directors of control associations in camera in order to enable the conferees to go more deeply into various industrial problems confronting this country.

Machinery Council Set

Meanwhile, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has recently decided to create a Machinery Manufacturing Industry Council as a liaison agency among five machinery control associations, and the by-laws of the Council were made public on Monday. The inaugural meeting of the projected body will be held in a few days and Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Ohkochi, president of the Industrial Machinery Control Association, will shoulder its leadership. Vice-Admiral Tomisaburo Ohtagaki, president of the Japan Federation of Machinery Manufacturers Associations, will assist Dr. Ohkochi as managing director of the council.

On the new agency will be represented the machinery control associations as well as the Japan Federation of Machinery Manufacturers Associations. The council will take up for study those problems which will exercise their effects on all branches of the machinery manufacturing industry and adjust the relations among control agencies.

No More for U.S.



(K.T.=metric tons)

The United States has decidedly led the world in the consumption of tin. According to the Mineral Year Book and the Commodity Year Book based on the U.S. Department of the Interior data, in 1938 American industries consumed 50,724 British tons out of a world total of 151,500 tons; in 1939 70,336 tons out of 166,000 tons and in 1940 115,497 tons (world consumption for year unavailable). On the other hand, the bulk of the valuable metal is produced in southeastern Asia. So rich are the tin deposits of Malaya that for fear of a slump in its price the various concerns have been observing an agreement to curb its mining. Thus, the actual productive capacity there is much greater than 90,000 metric tons measured off in the diagram. Severe restrictions are consequently being placed by the United States on the use of tin for civilian purposes. About 1,100 canning factories in America have been compelled to curtail production by no less than 80 per cent and 300 to suspend operation entirely. The United States may still have considerable stocks of the metal but with the chief producing centers of the world closed to it there is absolutely no hope of replenishing the supply when the stocks are exhausted. Malaya produces 45 per cent of the world total. The 70 per cent of that Malayan output has hitherto been exported to the United States and 75 per cent of the total demand there has been met with the Malayan product. Chinese industrialists have controlled 44 per cent of the mines on the peninsula and the British 56 per cent. The Ishihara Industry and a few other Japanese firms operate some of the mines there. Tin is also one of the chief mineral products of Thailand and the East Indies. The Statesman's Year-Book figures for East Indies yield in metric tons are: 1933, 12,811; 1934, 19,996; 1935, 20,508; 1938, 27,737 and 1939, 28,200.

MILITARY LAYS DOWN POLICY FOR BATAVIA

Interim Rulings Cover Trade, Industries, Financing, Transportation

Domei

BATAVIA, March 23.—The Japanese military administrative authorities here today announced their interim policy governing the regulation of industries, financing currency, commodity prices, foreign trade, exchange and transportation.

The announcement includes the following points:

Industries:

1. All persons are prohibited from destroying river and irrigation facilities, mining and manufacturing equipment, warehouses, plants and all productive facilities.

2. All officials and civilians shall return to their former occupations and endeavor to continue their business.

Must Report to Army

Representatives of export and import firms, manufacturing plants (including rice mills), plantations, forwarding and warehousing business shall report to the Administrative Department of the Imperial Army regarding stocks and whereabouts of the following articles, and shall receive permission from the military authorities for the removal or disposal thereof: textiles, sewing threads, weaving yarns, iron manufactures (galvanized sheets, nails, steel sheets, wires), cement, matches, phosphoric fertilizers, acetic acid, rice, corn, quinine bark, quinine, castor beans, tanning materials, cow hides, copra and palm oil.

Financing:

1. Removal, destruction and concealing of currency, gold and silver bullion, securities and books, and all other acts disturbing to the monetary situation are prohibited.

2. The banking business is suspended temporarily. Representatives of all banks shall appear in person at the Administrative Department of the Japanese Army, and shall receive instructions concerning resumption of business.

3. Real estate, securities, bank deposits and all other property rights cannot be disposed of for the time being unless permission of the Japanese Army is given.

Army Scrip Used

Currency:

1. Currencies allowed to circulate in the areas occupied by the Japanese Force shall be the military scrip and the existing guilder currency. Denominations of military scrip are as follows: 10 guilders, 5 guilders, 1 guilder, 1/2 guilder, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent.

2. Any currency other than military scrip and guilder currency shall be prohibited from circulation, with the exception of 10 sen, 5 sen, and 1 sen coins issued by the Japanese Government which shall circulate in value as 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent, respectively.

3. Acts falling under the following categories shall be prohibited:

(a) Acts hampering the circulation of military scrip and guilder currency.

(b) Payments and receipts in currencies other than military scrip and guilder currency.

(c) Forgery, disfiguration or destruction of the military scrip and guilder currency.

(d) Premiums between the military scrip and guilder currency or exchange for profit-making purposes.

(e) Hoarding or concealing Government paper money and coins and military scrip of one guilder denomination (including the auxiliary coins issued by the Japanese Government) in excess of their combined amount of 100 guilders.

Commodity Prices and Wages:

1. Contract or payment or receipt of commodity prices, wages, land and house rentals in excess of the rates prevailing on January 1, 1942 are prohibited.

Hoarding Forbidden

2. Cornering and hoarding for the purpose of profiteering and intermediary acts for such dealings are prohibited.

Foreign Trade and Exchange:

1. Exportation and importation of goods shall be prohibited for the time being.

2. Exportation or importation of currency, foreign currencies, gold and silver bullion and securities shall be prohibited for the time being.

3. Acquisition or disposal of foreign exchange, claims against and obligations from persons residing abroad and foreign securities (including deposit certificates) shall be prohibited for the time being.

Transportation Facilities and Other Public Utilities:

1. All persons are prohibited from destroying or damaging ships, railways, electric tractions, rolling stock, automobile driveways, bridges, harbor and port facilities, electric power generation plants, service water facilities, gas enterprises, telephone and electric light facilities, gasoline stands, machinery and equipment of all other water, land and air transportation and electric communication facilities.

2. All the officials and civilians employed in transportation and communication business shall promptly return to their occupations and continue to assume their duties.

3. Representatives of transportation and communication enterprises shall appear in person at the Administrative Department of the Japanese Army and shall submit reports regarding their enterprises.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	90.4	— .90
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.3	— .10
Teikoku Rayon, new, short-term	92.6	— .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.70	same

MARKET CHEERFUL OVER VICTORY NEWS

Navy Air Force Bombings and Raids on Corregidor Boosts Tokyo Stocks

The Imperial Headquarters announcement concerning heavy bombings by the Japanese Navy Air Forces on many strategic points of Australia, New Guinea and Solomon Island, coupled with war news of intensified raids on Corregidor Island, P. I., produced a bright atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday morning.

In the morning session of the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥132.00 flat which is ¥0.50 higher than the closing quotation for the previous afternoon. N.Y.K. opened ¥0.10 higher, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥0.10, Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥0.10, Osaka Exchange, new, ¥0.50, Japan Steel Tubing ¥0.30 and S.M.R. ¥0.10.

On the long-term market, the attention of dealers was focused on strong buying sentiment of Kobe Steel Works which is understood to have been caused by the bright future of the steel manufacturing company. The issue stepped up ¥0.80 in the morning. Despite the recent collection of unpaid capital, competent observers predict, the firm will be able to maintain a share dividend at the rate of nine per cent per annum. A similar rise was seen in Ikegai Iron Works owing to the shortage of sales.

Closing prices of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥131.50, N.Y.K. ¥105.40, its new ¥90.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥99.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.60.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.3	u .3	67.6	67.5
Do. new (25)	73.6			38.2
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.1	d .4		156.9
Do. new (25)	90.5	d .3		100.7
Teikoku Rayon (50)	103.3	d .5		104.2
Do. new (37½)	93.0			93.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	38.0	p .1		36.9
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	74.7			75.7

Second Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
N. Y. K. (50)	105.7	d .7	103.7	105.4
Do. new (37½)	90.8	d .8	91.5	90.7
O. S. K. (50)	97.3	d .3	98.1	98.5
Do. new (37½)	82.6	d .4	83.2	96.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	78.5	d .1		80.6
Do. new (25)	51.4	d .4	52.1	52.5
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3			88.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.3	d .4		102.7
Hitachi Works (50)				73.8
Steel Tube (50)	73.7		74.5	74.8

Third Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
S. M. R. (50)				70.5

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.70	106.70	106.70	106.70
Second 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	131.4	130.9	131.5
N. Y. K., old	106.0	106.0	104.8	105.4
N. Y. K., new	90.6	90.6	89.9	90.4
Kanegafuchi Spin	154.8	154.8	154.7	155.0
Do. new	99.3	99.4	99.1	99.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.5	92.6	92.3	92.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.8	71.8	71.5	....
S. M. Railway	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	....	101.4	....	101.4
Hitachi Works	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.8
Japan Steel Tube	73.7	73.7	73.4	73.5
Japan Oil	78.1	78.1	78.0	78.0
Japan Mining	60.3	60.3	60.2	60.3
Manchurian Ind.	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1

Bill Clearings

March 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	291,108	125,383
Balance	75,382	28,142

Perpetual Leaseholds For Foreigners to Go Under New Ordinance

The foreigners' perpetual lease system based on the treaties concluded by Japan with the advanced nations of Europe and the United States in the Ansei period will be abolished as of April 1. An Imperial ordinance regarding the enforcement of the Law of 1937 converting perpetual leases into domains will cancel the unilateral privileges for sites of foreign embassies and legations granted Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Denmark, Switzerland, Portugal and the Netherlands. The ordinance will come into force on and after April 1. In the course of a regular Cabinet meeting Tuesday, Eiichi Morishima, director of the Legislation Bureau, made a report to the State Ministers present to this effect.

ORDINANCE PROVIDES SHIP CONTROL BODY

All Japan-Registered Merchant Vessels to Be Placed Under State Management

The projected Ship Operation Association through which all Japan-registered mercantile vessels are to be placed under State management will be created on April 1 under the leadership of Noboru Ohtani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in accordance with the Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance. The new ruling was promulgated Wednesday and immediately put into effect.

Simultaneously with the issue of the long-pending ordinance, the Communications Ministry designated members of the organizing committee for the Ship Operation Association and those steamship companies which are qualified as members of the organization. Members of the organizing committee met at the official residence of the Communications Minister for the first time at 3:00 p.m. the same day and started to draft the by-laws of the association and make other necessary preparations.

The by-laws and other regulations will be submitted for approval to the inaugural meeting of the Association to be held on April 1 and then the names of the managing director and other officers appointed by President Noburo Ohtani. Masao Tajima, managing director of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, is generally believed to assist Mr. Ohtani as managing director of the new national policy organization.

Committee Appointed

Besides Mr. Ohtani, the organizing committee was formed by 20 other shipping leaders, such as Eitaro Okada, Kamesaburo Yamashita, Tadaharu Mukai, Heiji Asano, Masasuke Itani, Shonosuke Tanaka, Katsumi Yamagata, Yasuji Shimizu, Jiichiro Nomura, Hajime Makino, Tomoji Kuribayashi, Tadaharu Odagiri, Kanzo Tanaka, Kichizo Kikuchi, Uzo Hanada, Shigeo Taniguchi, Mikio Ichiki, Shintaro Ushiroku, Hirotaro Tsurumaru and Hideo Shiotsu.

Under the newly-promulgated Wartime Shipping Management Ordinance, the Communications Minister is authorized to requisition all Japanese mercantile vessels on a monopoly basis and then lend them to the Ship Operation Association. The actual operation of these craft, however, will be conducted on a commission basis by steamship companies which are to be members of the association.

Those commercial vessels which fall within the purview of the ordinance include steamships larger than 100 gross tons, motor-schooners larger than 150 gross tons, and other craft designated by the Communications Minister. According to the ruling, all vessels to be controlled by the association will be compulsorily insured and all losses which owners of these craft may incur due to ordinary accidents will be covered by marine insurance companies. As to the damages which may be caused by the war, those which cannot be compensated by the insurance underwriters will be covered by the Communications Ministry. This step was decided as a result of negotiations between the Communications and Finance Ministries.

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY HAS BRIGHT FUTURE

Raw Materials Now Available To Japan in Quantities From South

With rich bauxite deposits in Pintang Island and in Johore placed under Japanese control, the aluminum industry of the country is promised a rosy future, though destined to move to Manchoukuo and North Chosen where electric power, indispensable for the industry, is amply supplied, states the Miyako Tuesday.

As of 1940, Germany produced 240,000 tons of aluminum, the United States 170,000 tons, Canada 85,000 tons, Soviet Russia 65,000 tons and France 50,000 tons. Of all these leading aluminum producing countries, according to the paper, France and Soviet Russia are the only countries blessed with raw materials and any other country has to depend for the supply of bauxite, alum-stone and other substitute ores from abroad.

Germany Produces Aluminum

Germany, ranking first in the production of aluminum, depends entirely on imported bauxite for carrying on the industry, while the United States and Canadian aluminum industries which lack in raw materials within their territories depended on British and Dutch Guiana for the supply of bauxite, continues the paper, stating that France with its rich bauxite deposits in the Alps and the Soviet with bauxite in the Ural mountain regions can attain self-sufficiency in raw materials for the industry.

Turning to the bauxite deposits in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the paper continues that the aluminum industry of this country has attained self-sufficiency in raw materials with the Japanese control over Pintang Island and Johore and other southern regions. The Japanese aluminum industry does not need to depend on such substitute ores as alumina and alum-stone now that bauxite in the southern regions is at its disposal, adds the paper.

Blessed with the rich bauxite resources in the southern regions the aluminum industry of this country will undoubtedly supersede the world leading aluminum producing countries in the near future, predicts the paper. According to the paper, however, as the industry is one of the biggest consumers of electricity, the industry is destined to move to the industrial center of North Chosen and Manchoukuo where electric power is amply supplied respectively by the Yalu and Sungari waterpower stations.

Now apprehensions have been eradicated regarding the aluminum industry of this country so far as raw materials are concerned, states the paper, concluding that the situation surrounding the industry will be further improved with the settlement of the problem on shipping bottoms for which a demand is ever increasing.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 25
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,935,718
Over Issues	235,718
Deposits	588,247
Loans	485,666

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5658, 5859, 7003.
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942

Turkey's Position

Changes of considerable importance have been brought about in Southwestern Asia since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. For one, a vital change is seen regarding Britain's position there. More recently Turkey's position has undergone scarcely less serious change in consequence of the reported Soviet advance into Iran.

Britain who has with difficulty managed to maintain her position in the Mediterranean by buttressing her foothold in the southwestern sector of Asia is now threatened on two sides, on the east by Japan and on the west by the Axis Powers. It is almost evident that should India become independent of British influence and Japan win mastery of the Indian Ocean, Britain would completely be deprived of her position in Southwestern Asia.

It is also a plain fact that Britain today is too impotent to deal with these two fronts. She must needs have the help and support of Soviet Russia in defense of Southwestern Asia. The reported recent advance of Soviet troops into Iran may be regarded as an indication of the British policy regarding this sector of the Asiatic front. Soviet Russia is to have a more free hand in the area where no longer British influence can extend. Britain, for her part, is evidently to share the defense of Southwestern Asia by consolidating her position in India and operating in that direction only.

Face to face with such a situation, Britain's position in that quarter of Asia is greatly to be swayed by Turkey. It seemed at a time that Turkey was disposed to an alliance with the anti-Axis group. But the Turkish statesmen were guided by clear vision even after the war had moved into the Balkans and cast its shadow across her threshold. Her neutrality policy has remained unshaken in the face of British diplomatic maneuvers. Since the conclusion of the Anglo-Soviet military pact, Turkey has found herself encircled by anti-Axis influence on three sides, east, north and south. Even such development failed to affect the Turkish policy.

Turkish neutrality is a source of trouble to the British Government. Britain who had the bitter experience of the last war has reason to be concerned over Turkish moves. In the last world war Britain's difficulty multiplied many folds after Turkey had gone over to the German side. Britain's apprehensions are not surprising seeing how of late years Turkish sympathy tended toward the Reich, and how Germany has extended her influence through the Balkans and come into closer economic relations with Turkey.

British diplomacy is bent upon winning over Turkey. This is found necessary for the defense not only of British interests in Southwestern Asia but of her strategic position in the Mediterranean. This policy of the British Government explains most of the recent developments in Turkey.

But the chances of British diplomacy achieving success in Turkey indeed appear small. There can be no other conclusion when there is no concealing of the vital changes which Britain has suffered in Europe and in East Asia. Without a foothold on the continent, Britain as a factor in the continental war has drastically dwindled down in importance In the east she has lost her strongest bases. As a result, she can no longer be assured of India, the brightest jewel in the British crown. And, above all, the account Britain has given of herself in the present war, in Europe and in Asia, must, if anything, be the best argument against cooperation with Britain. For every one of the countries that made common cause with Britain has come to grief. Moreover, in the southwestern sector of Asia Britain today maintains perhaps the weakest front of all. Any country who enters the war in that quarter of the world should be prepared to bear the brunt of fighting.

AUSTRALIA'S GEOLOGY

Geological and climatic factors have given Australia a singularly uniform surface, which either lies directly upon worn-down ancient rock or has been formed by filling in and levelling up. Barely one-twentieth of the mainland is over 2,000 ft. above sea level, though the proportion is greater in Tasmania. Marked temperature variation, torrential rainfall and, more locally, ice, have produced rubble, gravels, sand and dust.

Dust-laden winds, ceaselessly scouring, etching and filing-down, have carried the finer materials far and wide, while in less arid areas wide-ranging floods have spread alluvial floors. Wind and water-laid deposits cover much of the interior which, deprived by climatic and tectonic processes of a powerful drainage system, lies half-buried under the products of its own decay. Hence one of the paradoxes of Australian scenery—great expanses of flat or billowing surface sweeping up to, and often half engulfing, sharp upstanding rocky forms which rise, massive and deep-scarred, over against them.

Conditions are, as it were, delicately balanced and very small differences (e.g., an inch or two of rain more or less) may vitally affect economic conditions in Australia. Snowfall is normally restricted to the southeast highland and Tasmania, where it lies for several months. Insularity and world position give Australia a rainfall which, predominantly marginal, swings around the continent from northwest to southwest and back again, completing a sort of circular return tour more or less regularly with the procession of the seasons.

In the north, the rains are monsoonal and brought by depressions ("tropical lows") passing eastward and southeastward. These rains fall in the hot season (chiefly in the six months November to April) and usually die away rapidly inland (c.18°S.lat.). In the south the rains come mainly with depressions ("Antarctic lows") which, traveling east, cover Tasmania and a strip of varying depth of the mainland. Rains are deposited upon the eastern highlands (from about 30° S. northward) by the southeast trade winds which come moisture-laden from the Pacific. These rains vary locally according to the disposition of the opposing heights but are mostly heavy.

Fragment of Plateau Land

Australia is essentially the fragment of a great plateau land of Archaean rocks, the western portion of the continent constituting a Precambrian nucleus around which later sediments have been deposited and against which they have been folded. East of a line drawn through Cloncurry and Broken Hill the continent is built up of later deposits, with the exception of isolated areas of probably Precambrian rocks in the east Queensland zone extending from Cape York peninsula to the latitude of Gladstone.

A very similar geographical disposition of the Precambrian is revealed in Tasmania, where Precambrian rocks are confined to a region west of a line drawn through Beaconsfield and Louisa Bay on the extreme south coast.

The stratigraphy and structure of this old terrain is best known in the State of Western Australia, essentially an old Precambrian land that has remained above sea level throughout Palaeozoic and later times.

Burma's Crafts

An important product of Burma is cutch, a yellow dye obtained from the wood of the sha tree. Cutch-boiling forms the chief means of livelihood of a number of the poorer classes in the Prome and Thayetmyo districts of Lower Burma, and a subsidiary means of subsistence elsewhere. Cheroot making and smoking is universal with both sexes. The chief arts of Burma are lacquer working (centered at Pagan), wood carving and silver work.

The floral wood-carving is remarkable for its freedom and spontaneity. The carving is done in teak wood when it is meant for fixtures, but teak has a coarse grain, and otherwise yamane clog-wood, said to be a species of Gmelina, is preferred.

The tools employed are chisel, gouge and mallet. The design is traced on the wood with charcoal, gouged out in the rough, and finished with sharp fine tools, using the mallet for every stroke. The great bulk of the silver work is in the form of bowls of different sizes, in shape something like the lower half of a barrel, only more convex, of betel boxes, cups and small boxes for lime. Both in the wood-carving and silver work the Burmese character displays itself, giving boldness, breadth and freedom of design, but a general want of careful finish.

A Year Ago Today

—March 26, 1941—

From the Files of The Japan Times & Advertiser

President Roosevelt affixed his signature to the $340,000,000 Naval Public Works Bill carrying appropriations for the fortification of Guam and Samoa, a Domei dispatch from Washington reported. It is understood that most of the money needed to finance the naval projects is part of the $4,073,000,000 to be spent on 50 supplemental defense bills, which went to the Senate on March 20.

Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's parley with Josef Stalin on March 24 was viewed in all quarters as highly significant, Domei reported. The nature of topics, which came up at the historic meeting has not been divulged. However, the Asahi offered the following comments: "(1) Negotiations are in progress for the conclusion of a regular fishery agreement and a Japanese-Soviet trade agreement. (2) There is an abrupt increase in sentiment in favor of an adjustment of relations between Japan and the Soviet Union. (3) Mr. Stalin, secretary-general of the Soviet Party, who confines himself to the Kremlin and meets few foreign diplomats, has seen fit to confer with Foreign Minister Matsuoka."

The Kingdom of Jugoslavia, target of bitter diplomatic rivalry between the Axis and the Allied Powers, became the eighth nation to join the Tripartite Alliance by virtue of its signature to an agreement with three of the framers of the pact.

TRANSPORTATION IN MANCHOUKUO ACHIEVES RAPID IMPROVEMENTS

Expansion of Railways Contributed to Public Peace, National Defense, Cultural, Economic Fields

By TOMINOSUKE HAYAKAWA
Chief of the Foreign Section, South Manchuria Railway Company, Tokyo Branch

Tourist and Travel News

Manchoukuo has been and still is the crossroads of the Orient. Its railways not only provide transportation and communication facilities within its borders but also serve as indispensable overland links in the international railways systems, connecting Japan and China with the European countries via the Soviet Union.

Millions of tons of agricultural products, minerals, timber, manufactured goods and a host of other Manchurian resources and products, some destined for far-away foreign markets, travel overland on freight carriers seeking internal markets or an outlet in foreign lands. Many producing centers have been born in the more remote regions through the opening of new railway lines, and many are the new commercial products which have made their debut because of the chances of marketability provided by the railways.

Covers Whole Country

Today, an intricate network of more than 10,000 kilometers of railway lines literally covers the whole country. There is practically no section of importance in the interior regions that does not have access to railway transportation facilities.

It is rightly said that "the railway is the barometer of a country's culture. This is readily understood when we recollect that more than 30 years ago Manchuria was still a secluded and desolate country. In Manchoukuo, culture can be said to have been brought about and developed by the railway. Unlike Japan which is surrounded on all sides by water, Manchoukuo is connected by land with other countries excepting for a short coast-line, and therefore its railways are a most important and indispensable factor in the defense program of the country.

Before 1932 Manchoukuo was still suffering from a lack of order and public peace. Since then, however, improvements in this field have been progressing smoothly, and with outstanding results. The development of the railway has contributed much toward this happy end by advancing public peace, national defense and culture in Manchoukuo. Its most important contribution, however, has been in the economic field.

Development Depends on Railway

As may be seen on the map, Manchoukuo has a very short coast-line. It is needless to say that under those circumstances, the development of the country's economy is dependent chiefly on the railway. Manchoukuo is about twice the size of Japan, its whole area being approximately 35,000,000 hectares, or actually six times the area of the cultivated land in Japan.

Before the establishment of the Empire, there was approximately a total of 6,000 kilometers of railway lines in Manchuria—1,000 kilometers owned by the South Manchuria Railway Company and about 5,000 kilometers by the Chinese and Russian railways. In October, 1939, or seven and a half years since the founding of the State, the railway lines in Manchoukuo exceeded the 10,000 kilometer mark. In other words, Manchoukuo achieved a progress of 4,000 kilometers in seven and a half years.

The country just after the Manchurian Affair was in a very sad condition. In addition to this was the drawback that the district in which the S.M.R. lines were laid out was largely uncivilized. Railway construction, in the meantime, was completed only after determined and courageous efforts. We must not forget that behind these distinguished services, rare even in the history of railway construction throughout the world, lay the sacrifice of many precious lives.

Increase of Passengers

As a result of these sacrifices, industries sprang into existence and the increase in the number of passengers and the amount of freight amounted to an amazing figure. Let us compare these figures as they were at the time of the founding of the Empire with those of today. In 1932 the number of passengers amounted to no more than 8,500,000 and freight to about 16,000,000 tons, whereas in 1940 the figures jumped to 98,000,000 for passengers, that is, over 11 times the former number, and to 63,000,000 tons for freight, an amazing advance of more than five times the original amount, a record hitherto unsurpassed.

We anticipate an increase of over 4,000,000 for passengers and a further increase in freight, since Manchoukuo is very rich in natural resources. Although the mileage of railway lines has exceeded the 10,000 kilometer mark in Manchoukuo, it is but one-half compared to the 20,000 kilometers of State railways in Japan. Manchoukuo being twice the size of Japan, its railway system, when compared with that of Japan in density, seems built on a small scale indeeed. This fact forecasts the necessity of furthering railway construction in Manchoukuo.

Four Harbors

It is natural that this increase in the amount of freight on land should be closely connected with that in the harbors. Manchoukuo, to keep step with its marvelous advance, must secure such necessary construction materials as machinery, etc., from other countries. The harbors are playing an important part in the realization of this objective. There are only four harbors in Manchoukuo: namely, Antung, Yingkou (better known by foreigners as Newchwang), Hopei and Hulutao, but Dairen and Ryojun (better known as Port Arthur) in the Kwantung Leased Territory, and the three ports in North Chosen—Yuki, Rashin and Seishin—likewise contribute to harbor activities in Manchoukuo.

Rashin and Hulutao were newly built or extended by the S.M.R. after the establishment of the Empire. Recently harbor construction was begun at Tatung, 30 kilometers downstream from Antung. Of the ports mentioned above, Dairen, Rashin, Hulutao, and Tatung are the leading ports, from the viewpoint of developing the economic fields of the country. Dairen takes charge of the import and export of freight in the middle and southern districts, whereas Rashin serves the northeastern districts; Hulutao has as its hinterland the district along Jehol and Liaosi (the district west of the Liao River). Tatung in a few years will have a trade capacity similar to that of Hulutao and will include the Tung-pin-tao district where natural resources are abundant.

Rapid Progress Made

We must not forget the importance of automobiles, either. Systematized development in this field was actually made after the founding of the State. Before that it existed only in a small way. The total length of motor roads has now actually exceeded 25,000 kilometers. Cars have increased tremendously in number and rapid progress is still being made in these lines.

Motor traffic is nurture to the railway and in the development of the borderland becomes an indispensable condition. The Government attaches great importance to the development of motor roads in the interior regions, and in consequence, construction activities on the 60,000 kilometers of national highways to be established in the near future are in rapid progress.

Next we must consider the river systems as one of the traffic facilities in Manchoukuo. There are such large rivers as the Amur, Ussuri, Sungari, Nunkiang, Liao and the Yalu. The value of these rivers must not be overlooked. This is especially true in the case of developing North China.

Further Increase

At present the extent of river navigation excluding that of the Liao and the Yalu, has reached 5,000 kilometers. Recently this system has been committed to the charge of the S.M.R. During the first eight years after the foundation of the Empire, the amount of freight carried by these river boats increased by two and a half times, and still points to a further increase.

Lastly, we come to the question of air transportation in Manchoukuo. There are, at present, three international routes open to air traffic. One is operated by the Manchuria Air Transport Company which connects the 55 airfields in the country and extends into Chosen and North China; the second, the Japan and Manchoukuo route serviced by the Dai-Nippon Air Transport Company; and the third is the Dairen-Peking route operated by the China Air Transport Company. An advance is being made in this branch of transportation at a rate quite unknown before the Manchurian Affair.

Thus, with the railway as its nucleus Manchoukuo is making an amazing advance in its transportation facilities. These were developed after the foundation of the State. This advance in transportation facilities means an accompanying progress in the economic and cultural fields. Not a day should be lost in improving the national defense and public peace, by furthering every effort in developing the transportation facilities of the future.

Order and Expansion

Fortunately, excepting air transportation, the railways, motor lines, harbors and shipping are managed by the S.M.R. under the full charge of its General Directorate of Railways in Mukden. Therefore, order and the expansion of transportation facilities are being harmoniously and vigorously promoted. To realize this sacred and solemn mission the S.M.R.'s 250,000 employes are closely cooperating.

In view of the almost unbelievable speed and success with which the current War of Greater East Asia is being fought, the time will shortly come when Manchoukuo will stand out in the world's limelight again as the important crossroads of international transportation.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS

Felling a tree to catch the blackbird.
Asking a blind man the road.
Dragging the lake for the moon in the water.
Adding fuel to put out the fire.

• • •

ACCURACY

Deviate an inch, lose a thousand miles.

• • •

BUSINESS

Better go than send.
Surety for the bow, surety for the arrow.
Great profits, great risks.
Before buying, calculate the selling.
Easy to open a shop; hard to keep it open.
Without a smiling face do not become a merchant.

• • •

COMPENSATIONS

The beautiful bird gets caged.

• • •

DIFFICULTIES

Easier said than done.
Out of the wolf's den into the tiger's mouth.

• • •

DIVINE PROVIDENCE

Man without divine assistance
Cannot move an inch of distance.

• • •

FAMILY

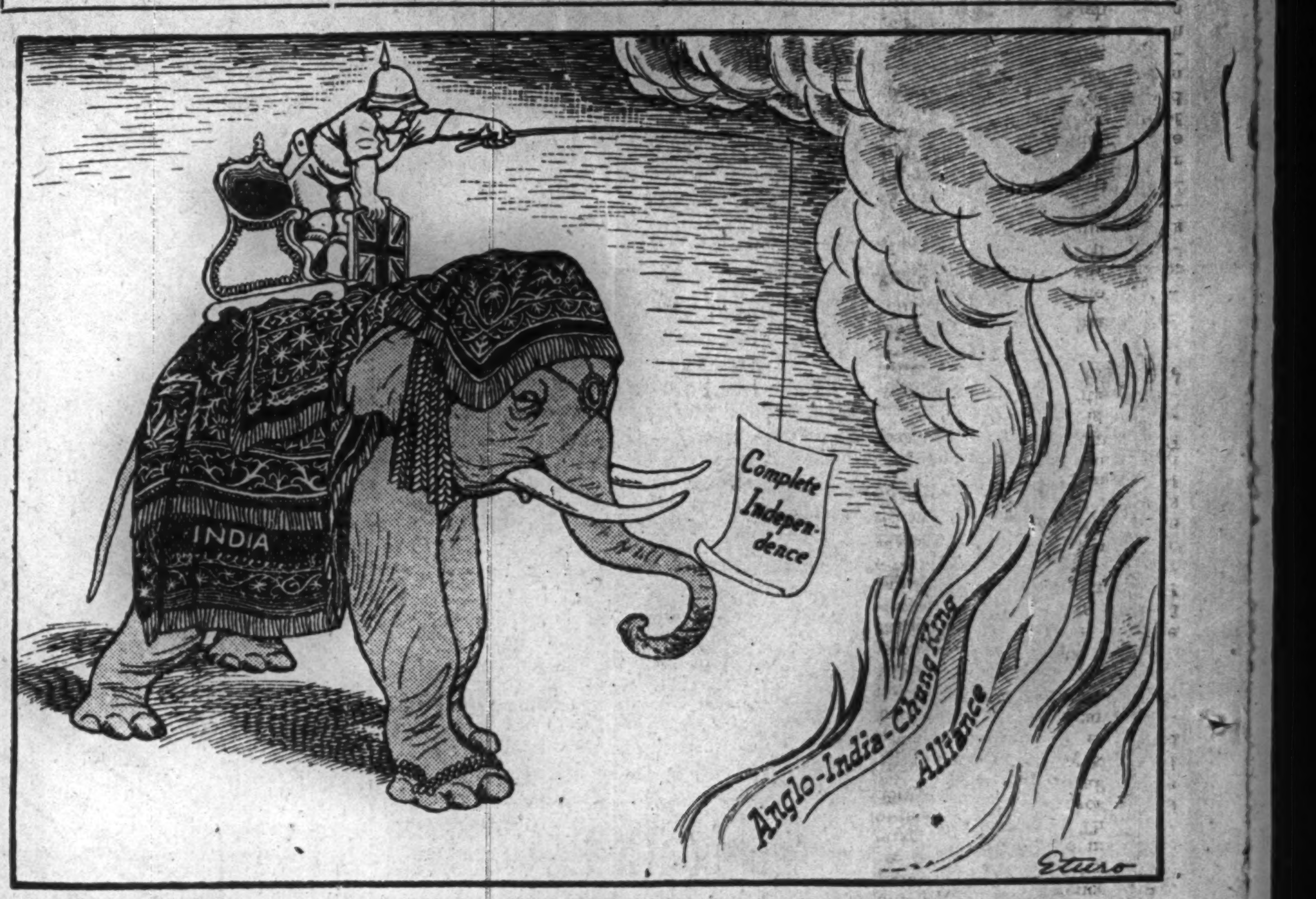
In a united family happiness springs up of itself.

• • •

GAMBLING

Losing comes of winning money.
Believe in money, sell your house.

Another Paper Promise



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Japanese Taste

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

The word "taste" seems to suggest that a thing to be tasted is something good to the palate, or agreeable to the eye, or that which one may "enjoy" in one sense or another. This is not the case always. We must look up the first meaning of taste: it is to know or learn the flavor of a thing by putting it in the mouth, or experiencing its taste. Whether it proves good to the taste or bad depends not only on the thing tasted but on the person who tastes it. What is sweet to one person may be bitter to another. The "modern boy" of the early Meiji era who drank his first glass of beer, made a wry face as he gulped it down his throat, and he had to bear the ordeal many times before he acquired the taste and the approved manner of a regular beer-drinker.

It is the function of Taste to find the true flavor of things. And things to be tasted are not confined to those things which excite physical sensation like tea, water or wine; they include mental and spiritual experiences—all that life affords. A joke, for instance, is a thing to be tasted, and it may taste well when it is made about other persons, but bitter when made at one's own expense. Advice is another: its taste differs according to the spirit in which it is given or received. Tasting, therefore, may not always be expressed by the word "enjoying." At times it seems as if it were best expressed by such phrases as "making a virtue of necessity," "facing the music," but as these suggest a painful or disagreeable sensation which one would fain avoid, they do not express the true spirit of Taste. It is probably best typified by the "modern boy" referred to, who gladly tasted his beer because he was sincerely persuaded there was virtue, even civilization, in it.

Tasting the Bitter

As some food has pungent flavor like pepper and karashi, or salt and sugar in a minor degree, so some experiences in life are of sharp, piquant taste, as, for instance, sudden access to great fortune or unexpected advancement to high rank or position, or sudden fall to poverty, disease, captivity in the enemy's hands, even a slow, tortuous death. Such experiences will entail an excitement of the heart which may prove too violent for persons with a weak heart or no sense of Taste. They will swallow, if it is a "bitter pill," with eyes shut and have done with it; or if it is too good a news they may succumb to it never to taste it. It is the dictate of Taste to deliberately chew it, be good or bad, so as to extract its full flavor. The truth is that to taste a thing fully, bitter or sweet, will be found the best way to "enjoy" it, if indeed one may speak of "enjoying adversity," "enjoying painful illness," "enjoying an agonizing death as well as "enjoying a good time."

This apparent paradox of "enjoying" the unenjoyable was exemplified by the last cup of tea which Sen No Rikyu made for himself and drank before he submitted to the sword of the executioner sent by Hideyoshi. He enjoyed the tea, of course, but so did he "enjoy" being decapitated. He drank the latter cup in the same spirit in which he did the former.. All his life he had been doubtless expecting that a time would come when he must drink his last cup, and in fact a complete Chajin is said to be one who tastes every cup of tea with full gusto as if it were his last. As for the cup of death Rikyu drank, it was his first experience and his last,—but no! It was only his first experience which he might repeat again and again through all eternity in different forms of life—who knows? Anyway he was glad of this chance of tasting it for the first time, and would "enjoy" it with his every sense and faculty wide awake so as to savor its entire flavor. So he died like a true Chajin, "enjoying" every drop of the potion with the same serenity of temper and manner as he showed at every other tea ceremony.

Too Easy to Please

Most people of this passing world are so easy to please, being content to gulp things without tasting; they are content with scraping the merest outside of life, or by walking around the outermost walls of the temple without daring to enter the inner sanctum. Momentary hectic sensationalism is enough for them. They are satisfied with make-believe things, or false or imitation goods instead of genuine articles, appearances instead of reality, shadows instead of substance, flirtations instead of love. Many of them perhaps have no capacity for tasting anything thoroughly; they would be frightened to death if they were to do so. These persons may not be called men of true taste.

As some things have pungent taste, others have apparently no taste, such as, for instance, the white of an egg. Rice, too, has little taste. Some of the epicurean dishes in Chinese cuisine are said to be "colorless, odorless and tasteless." It is the connoisseurs, or men with highly cultivated taste, who can really taste such tasteless delicacies. It is said that the greatest Japanese gourmand is he who can best appreciate Japanese rice prepared in the approved manner. So in the experience of life there are many things which are apparently tasteless which some people may call dull, unprofitable, and other ungracious names, but which to the true connoisseur of life are the very essence of human felicity.

Of such things surely is the experience of living in a state of normal health, free from physical pain or mental anxiety, with no pronounced sense either of success or of failure—the state of being merely well off. It is not every person in this state who will prize and taste such a condition as the most blessed and spicy time of his life. Robert Stevenson has said that "if one could add together all the days, hours, minutes in a lifetime that were fully worth living, the sum would be only forty." This is ridiculous nonsense. To a person who has a capacity to taste life in the sense in which the Japanese understand by "taste," 50 years of one's lifetime are so many years of continuous felicity, every minute of which is as fully worth living as another, be it shine or wet, or merely clouded.

Good in Everything

A character in a lovely scene of Kabuki play is made to exclaim that "an hour in the evening of early spring time is worth a thousand pieces of gold." That is to say, if any entertainment, say a Kabuki drama which takes three hours in playing and is worth the price of a ticket, five or 10 Yen, one hour passed in the balmy afternoon of early spring is worth a thousand times as much money. This character must have had the making of a Chajin who knew a good thing when there was one. Of such a person we say that he is a man who can taste, one from whose eyes the bandage of conventional values has been removed, the "awakened," or the "regenerate" person, who hears viceless music, sees visions of beauty in commonplace things. He also

"Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brook,
"Sermons in stones and good in every thing.

He is also known by a different name as he demonstrates his taste in some tangible form, literary or pictorial, or in some kind of accomplishment, so called—a Chajin, artist, poet, philosopher, sage.

(To Be Continued)

Pearls of Wisdom

O wise man, wash your hands of that friend who associates with your enemies.—Saadi

• • •

The longer I live, the more deeply am I convinced that that which makes the difference between one man and another—between the weak and powerful, the great and insignificant, is energy—invisible determination — a purpose once formed, and then death or victory.—This quality will do anything that is to be done in the world; and no talents, no circumstances, no opportunities will make one a man without it.—Buxton.

• • •

Exaggeration is a blood relation to falsehood, and nearly as blameable.—H. Ballou

• • •

Men trust rather to their eyes than to their ears.—The effect of precepts is, therefore, slow and tedious, while that of examples is summary and effectual.—Seneca

• • •

The excellence of equanimity is beyond all praise.—One of this disposition is not dejected in adversity, nor elated in prosperity: he is affable to others, and contented in himself.—Buck

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

The economic condition of India is the inevitable corollary of its political exploitation.

Even the casual traveler perceives the decay of agriculture (which absorbs 85 per cent of the people), and the destitution of the peasant. He sees the Hindu ryot in the rice-fields, wading almost naked in the mud of a foreign tyrant's land; his loin-cloth is all the finery that he has. In 1915 the Statistical Department of Bengal, the most prosperous of India's provinces, calculated the average wage of the able-bodied agricultural laborer to be $3.60 per month. His hut is of branches often open at the sides, and loosely roofed with straw; or it is a square of dried mud adorned with a cot of dried mud, and covered with mud and sticks and leaves.

The entire house and furnishings of a family of six, including all their clothing, are worth $10. The peasant cannot afford newspapers or books, entertainment, tobacco, or drink. Almost half his earnings go to the Government; and if he cannot pay the tax, his holding, which may have been in his family for centuries, is confiscated by the State.

Difficult to Get

If he is fortunate he escapes from the overtaxed land and takes refuge in the cities. Provided there are not too many other applicants, he may get work in Delhi, the capital of India, carrying away the white master's excrement; sanitary facilities are unnecessary when slaves are cheap. Or he can go to the factory, and become, if he is very lucky, one of the 1,409,000 "hands" of India. He will find difficulty in getting a place, for 33 per cent of the factory workers are women, and 8 per cent are children.

In the mines 34 per cent of the employes are women, of whom one-half work underground; 16 per cent of the miners are children. In the cotton mills of Bombay the heat is exhausting, and the lungs are soon destroyed by the fluff-laden air; men work there until they reach a subsistence wage, and then their health breaks down. More than half the factories use their employes 54 hours a week. The average wage of the factory workers is 60 to 70 cents a day; though allowance must be made for the inferior skill and strength of the Hindu as compared with the European or American laborer long trained in the ways of machines.

In Bombay, in 1922, despite the factory acts of that year, the average wage of the cotton workers was 33 cents. In that same year the profit of the owners of those mills was 125 per cent. This was an "off-year"; in better years, the owners said, the profits were 200 per cent. The workman's home is like his wage; usually it consists of one room, shared by the family with various animals; Zimand found one room with 30 tenants. Such is the industrial revolution that a British Government has allowed to develop under its control.

Overtaxed and Overpopulated

The people flock to the factories because the land cannot support them; and the land cannot support them because it is overtaxed, because it is overpopulated, and because the domestic industries with which the peasants formerly eked out in winter their gleanings from the summer fields, have been destroyed by British control of Indian tariffs and trade. For of old the handicrafts of India were known throughout the world; it was manufactured—i.e., hand-made—goods which European merchants brought from India to sell to the West.

In 1680, says the British historian Orme, the manufacture of cotton was almost universal in India, and the busy spinning-wheels enabled the women to round out the earnings of their men. But the English in India objected to this competition of domestic industry with their mills at home; they resolved that India should be re-

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,437 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

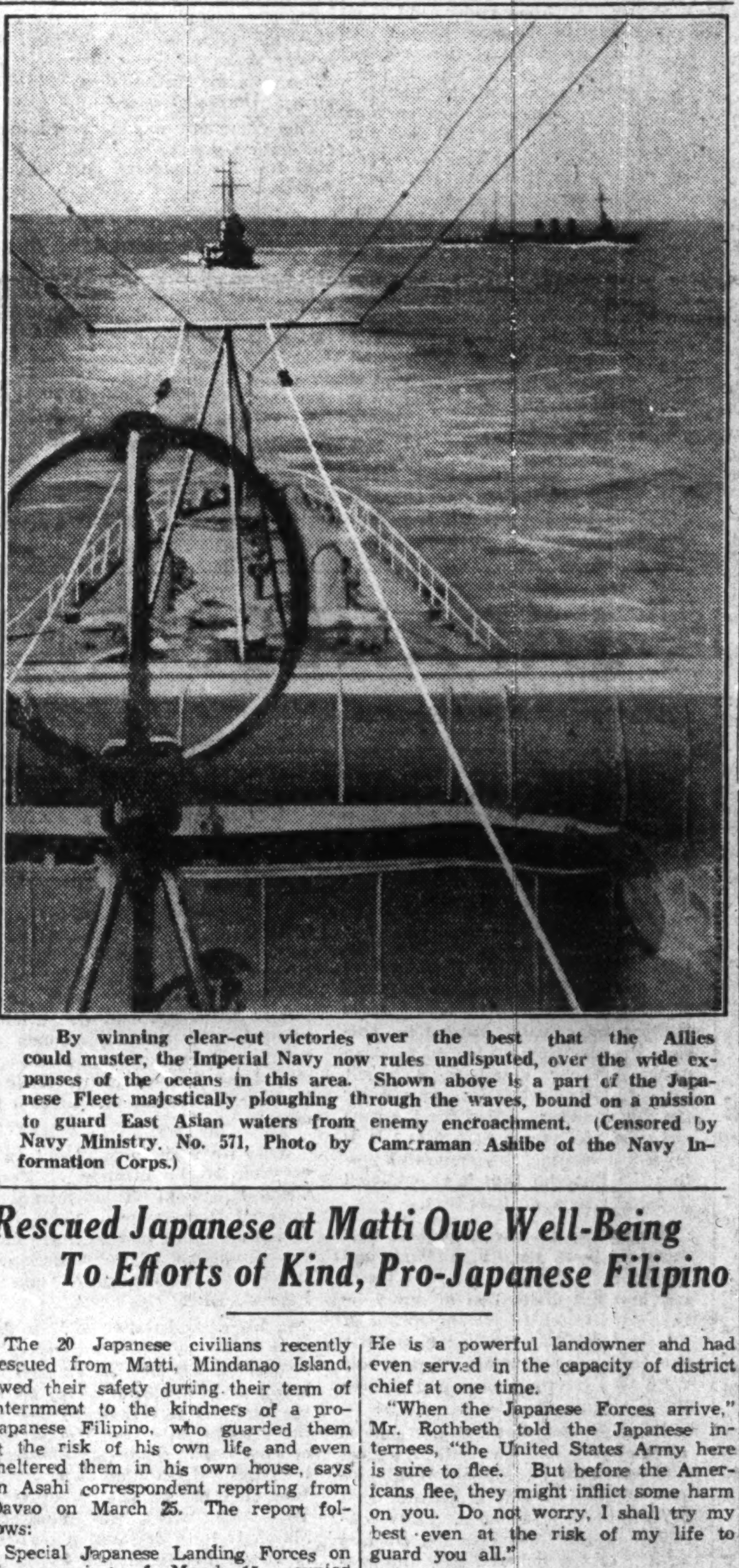
FORT BLAIR TAKEN IN LANDING MOVE; ENEMY SURPRISED

Strategic Point in Bengal Bay Seized by Japanese Units In Startling Attack

ENTIRE GARRISON CAPTURED

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS, 11 a.m., March 26.—Imperial Army and Navy Forces made a surprise landing at Fort Blair, South Andaman Island, Bengal Bay, at dawn March 23. British forces on the island unconditionally surrendered.

They Control E. Asia Sea



By winning clear-cut victories over the best that the Allies could muster, the Imperial Navy now rules undisputed over the wide expanses of the oceans in this area. Shown above is a part of the Japanese Fleet majestically ploughing through the waves, bound on a mission to guard East Asian waters from enemy encroachment. (Censored by Navy Ministry, No. 571, Photo by Cameraman Ashibe of the Navy Information Corps.)

Air Attacks Described

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 25.—The long-range bombing carried out by the Imperial Navy Air Units on Broome and Wyndham on March 3 and on Port Moresby on the following day warrants special mention, for the Japanese Forces, in dealing a striking blow to the enemy air force and blasting their bases, contributed greatly toward the occupation of Java.

Following is the account of the bombing expedition as described to members of the Navy Intelligence Corps by those who participated in the raid.

Commander: "When we reached over Broome through a drizzling rain shortly after 9:30 a.m., we noticed about 19 enemy seaplanes, which had managed to escape from Java, afloat on the bay. Some had already taken off while those on the water had their engines running, indicating that had we reached there a few minutes later, they would have taken to their heels again.

"During the ensuing 30 minutes of terrific aerial combat, our forces shot down every enemy plane while those on the water were completely blasted.

"Immediately after the dog-fight started, I saw from the corner of my eye that one large-type bomber was about to flee southward. I gave chase immediately, and catching up with the enemy machine in three minutes, I released a volley from my machine-gun. The enemy plane caught fire immediately, but it was extinguished as quickly as it was set ablaze. Again I set it on fire, but again the flames were put out in a very short time. The same procedure was repeated a few more times, but finally, the enemy plane went crashing down toward the sea, leaving a streak of black smoke as it made its death-descent."

Japanese Plane Superior

Pilot A: "I had a duel with an enemy P.B.Y. twin-motored plane, but the fight ended all too soon to suit me. Catching up with the enemy craft which was trying to maneuver into fighting position, I 'gave it the works.' Subsequently, flames from the fire on its wing spread rapidly and soon afterward, the enemy craft was a burning inferno. My plane was likewise shot through the tail and through the auxiliary oil-tank, but I managed, nevertheless, to return to the base. This is clear evidence that the make of the Japanese planes is superior than those used by the enemy."

Pilot B: "As I nose-dived to attack the enemy planes on the water, an enemy bullet found its mark on my craft and smoke from the head of my plane obstructed visibility considerably.

"I thought the engine of my plane was put out of commission by enemy machine-gun fire so I decided to crash into the ranks of the enemy planes if I was doomed to crash at all. As I kept my finger pressed on the trigger of my machine-gun in heading into the enemy squadron, I saw that one of the enemy planes was ablaze with fire. I then piloted my plane toward the enemy base on the land and released round after round of machine-gun bullets into the enemy position.

"Meanwhile, I fully expecting that the plane would fail me any minute but strange enough, nothing happened. A few minutes later, another bullet found its mark on the wing, but still nothing happened. During the ensuing 20 minutes, the fire was completely extinguished and I was about to join my comrades when another enemy plane came up to challenge me.

"A few rounds of shot downed the enemy craft, but I noticed that it was not seriously damaged as I saw that the pilot had landed it near the shore and that the propeller was still revolving. As I swooped down to give it a final polishing off, I saw three men crawling out into the water, two men dragging the third who seemed to have been hurt.

"In the meantime, another plane of our squadron took up an attacking position from the opposite direction so that the three men, caught between the machine-gun fire from both directions, lost all means of escape and ap-

(Continued on Page 2)

Rescued Japanese at Matti Owe Well-Being To Efforts of Kind, Pro-Japanese Filipino

The 20 Japanese civilians recently rescued from Matti, Mindanao Island, owed their safety during their term of internment to the kindness of a pro-Japanese Filipino, who guarded them at the risk of his own life and even sheltered them in his own house, says an Asahi correspondent reporting from Davao on March 25. The report follows:

Special Japanese Landing Forces on the morning of March 15 occupied Matti, 62 kilometers southeast of Davao on Mindanao Island. During the course of the operations, 20 Japanese residents who had been interned in the city, were rescued by the Japanese Naval detachments and sent to Davao.

Although the Japanese had been in the midst of the enemy for four months, not a single one of them had suffered at the enemy's hands. The cause of this phenomenon, on investigation, proved to be none other than the presence of an ardent pro-Japanese Filipino.

The 20 rescued civilians included two women and six children. Simultaneously with the proclamation of war, they had been arrested by the military police and since then, they had been under vigilant guard, their quarters being changed from time to time.

Appears the Good Samaritan

The Japanese were frequently visited by a Filipino called Salvador Rothbeth, who brought them tobacco, sugar, coffee and beef from time to time, and who encouraged them to bear up patiently until the Japanese Forces arrive.

Mr. Rothbeth is a half-caste of a Chinese father and a Filipino mother. He is a powerful landowner and had even served in the capacity of district chief at one time.

"When the Japanese Forces arrive," Mr. Rothbeth told the Japanese internees, "the United States Army here is sure to flee. But before the Americans flee, they might inflict some harm on you. Do not worry, I shall try my best even at the risk of my life to guard you all."

Toward the end of January, somebody threw a stick of dynamite into the quarters where the Japanese were interned. Fortunately, one of the internees discovered it just in time. He plucked out the burning fuse and thus saved the internees from certain death.

After this event, the Japanese petitioned the authorities for permission to be allowed internment in Mr. Rothbeth's house. As he welcomed the idea the Japanese were interned in his house in Panambong, which is 12 kilometers from Matti.

Is Sharp-Shooter

There were about 40 Filipino soldiers in Panambong, but Mr. Rothbeth, who is a crack shot, said, "I can take on 30 of them myself and my servants will take care of the other 10." And he smiled as he patted his arm.

Out of gratitude to Mr. Rothbeth, the Japanese internees worked six hours a day in his fields and they all led a happy life for some time.

One day, on March 15, they heard the sound of cannon from the direction of Matti. "The Japanese Forces have surely arrived," said Mr. Rothbeth.

(Continued on Page 2)

79TH IMPERIAL DIET ENDS BUSY SESSION; LEGISLATORS FETED

Closing Ceremonies Held in House of Peers With All Members in Attendance

IMPERIAL MESSAGE READ

Imperial Audience and Luncheon Granted to Cabinet and Diet Members

Marking an epochal period in the history of Japan and East Asia, the historic 79th Imperial Diet session was closed today with a ceremony held in the House of Peers, with the attendance of Premier General Hideki Tojo, Cabinet Ministers and the members of the two Houses.

The members of the two Houses met jointly in the House of Peers at 10:50 a.m. and at 11 a.m., Premier Tojo solemnly read the Imperial Message closing the Imperial Diet. The Imperial Message was handed to Count Yorinaga Matsudaira, President of the House of Peers, representing the two Houses.

Following the closing ceremony, Premier Tojo, Cabinet Ministers and the members of the two Houses proceeded to the Imperial Palace. At 11:50 a.m., the members of the Imperial Diet were granted an Imperial Audience. The Premier, Cabinet Ministers Vice-Ministers and other Government officials were also present at the Audience.

At noon, His Majesty the Emperor graciously gave a luncheon to the Premier, Cabinet Ministers, the members of the Imperial Diet and other officials at the Homei-den Hall.

Peers to Visit Wounded

Delegations of members from the House of Peers shortly will visit the sick and wounded of the Imperial Forces in various hospitals in Manchoukuo and North and Central China as well as those within Japan Proper for the purpose of consoling the soldiers and expressing their gratitude for the meritorious service rendered, it was decided at a general meeting of the House, on Wednesday, reports Domei.

Diet members who will visit wounded soldiers abroad are planning to leave Tokyo during the latter part of April on a one-month tour, while delegations visiting hospitals in Japan are scheduled to make a 1?-day trip beginning the middle of May.

Delegations journeying to Manchoukuo and to North China will be composed of eight members of the House, while five members will visit Central China.

Three members compose each party visiting the Tohoku and Hokkaido areas, Ohu district and the Tokyo area, and the party visiting the Nagano, Yamanashi, Shizuoka and Aichi districts, while another party of three will visit the Hokuriku area, it was said.

KITA CHOSEN TO HEAD NATIONAL SERVICE BODY

Group to Encourage Transfer Of Commercial Workers Into Industries

Soichiro Kita, member of the House of Representatives, has been appointed Chief of the Central Headquarters of the National Service Commercial Association, a post hitherto held by the Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry, it was officially announced yesterday, reports Domei.

The association, which formerly had been under Government supervision, will be reorganized into an autonomous body managed by persons engaged in commercial enterprises, who have changed or have given up their respective occupations.

Composed of over 20,000 persons engaged in middle and small-class commercial enterprises, the association will encourage change of employment among its members to industrial jobs.

BRANCH OFFICES CREATED FOR CONTROL OF WORKERS

Four Big Cities Chosen by Welfare Ministry—Sato Named Chief at Tokyo

Four branch offices of the Welfare Ministry will shortly be opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka and Nagoya. Regulations relating to the new offices were published in the Official Gazette on Wednesday. A fifth office is expected to be opened in Sapporo, Hokkaido within a few months.

These offices will be entrusted with the enforcement of regulations for control of employes in key industries.

The Welfare Ministry will staff the offices with civilians acquainted with labor conditions. Masayoshi Sato, Secretariate of the Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company, will be in charge

Delivered From Dutch Imprisonment

Consul-General Ishizawa and members of his staff at Batavia, pose with members of the Imperial Forces, who rescued them from internment in the Dutch East Indies, for a souvenir picture on the porch of the Consulate-General. To the left of the Consul-General, (center, in white suit) is Consul Kori of Surabaya and at right is Mrs. Kori. (Censored by War Ministry)

STATUS OF DOMINION OFFERED TO INDIANS

Proposal to Consummate at End of War in Cripps' Appeasement Plan

DEFENSE POST FOR BRITAIN

New Delhi Taking Cautious Attitude and Suspicious Of Promise

Domei

LISBON, March 24—The British Government proposes to give full dominion status to India soon after the conclusion of the current war, according to the appeasement plan brought by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal who is now visiting India, a United Press report from New Delhi surmises.

According to the British proposal, a national assembly constituting elected members from provincial legislatures would be established under the Viceroy of India. All Cabinet posts would be assumed by Indian members except the defense post, which would remain directly under the British Government until India's dominion status is completed, the same report said.

Indian circles have been maintaining a cautious attitude in predicting the ultimate purpose of Sir Stafford's mission, and suspicion has been entertained as to the reliability of the British promise.

In this connection, it is also reported that in case a compromise is impossible between the Hindus and the Muslims, the British Government is planning a separate constitution for those provinces where the Muslims predominate.

Gandhi and Nehru Agree

Agreement on the minimum demands to be made by the Indian National Congress to counter British proposals, including the proclamation of Indian independence, by the British Parliament has been reached between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former leader of the India Congress Party, and Mahatma Gandhi, the Nichi Nichi reported here from Barcelona, quoting New Delhi dispatches, reports Domei.

The stand of the two Indian leaders has attracted considerable attention as already widespread suspicion and distrust have been aroused in India by the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who was dispatched to India to settle the Indian question.

The two Indian leaders were said to have agreed upon the following additional demands to be made by India:

(1) India be granted complete and equal status in case of an alliance with another third independent Power.

(2) In order to construct a free India after the war, a Government formed by the Indian people to have the power to call a National Congress.

(3) A free Indian Government to have complete power to declare independence and enjoy an Indian Constitution modelled after the Constitution of Canada.

(4) Formation of a central Indian Government with actual executive powers.

Meanwhile, the report stated that the Amrita Bazar Patrika, oldest daily published by Indians and the organ of the Indian National Congress in Bengal, declared that the progress in the solution of the Indian problem will be extremely difficult unless Great Britain basically changes its attitude.

Grady Going to India

Dr. Henry E. Grady, President Roosevelt's personal representative in East Asia soon will be sent to India as head

General Mobilization Launched by Sweden As Allied Move Seen

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The Swedish Government suddenly issued an order for mobilization of all its troops in the country today. At the same time, it ordered the frontier guards to strengthen defenses owing to the delicate Scandinavian situation with the imminent opening of the German spring offensive as well as the scheme of the United States and the British Empire to create a new front. In connection with the mobilization order, Defense Minister P. Edvin Skoeld said: "Recently, our country has been exposed to certain danger but whatever might happen, we will not yield an inch of our land." The mobilization order is regarded as important indicating the British-American plan for opening a new war front in Scandinavia.

WAR ORPHANS WILL LINE PATH OF IMPERIAL ROUTE

Will Worship Procession Before Attending Spiritual Reunion at Yasukuni

On Friday, the day prior to the spiritual reunion of the 5,059 war orphans with their hero fathers at Yasukuni Shrine, the children will have the extreme honor of worshipping His Majesty the Emperor before attending the ceremonies to be held by the Welfare Ministry and by the Army and Navy Relief Associations.

According to former plans, the war orphans were to meet on Friday at 8 a.m. in front of the Nijubashi, from where, after worshipping the Imperial Palace, they were to march to the Aoyama Constitution Memorial Hall to attend the ceremony there.

However, since His Imperial Majesty will leave the Imperial Palace that day at 8:55 a.m. to be present at the Saitama Prefectural Toyooka-cho Army Air Academy, the Army and Navy Relief Associations have consequently changed their plans.

The revised schedule according to the new plan is as follows:

At 8 a.m. the children will meet in front of the Nijubashi. Led by the delegation from Fukuoka Prefecture, the 30 squads of war orphans will then form in line from east southward to the vicinity of the statue of Masashige Kusunoki, with each squad carrying a banner representing its prefecture.

At 9 a.m. under the leadership of Colonel Yasuda and Lieutenant-Colonel Ikeda, they will worship His Imperial Majesty's procession.

The members of the Army and Navy Relief Associations are full of gratitude for this rare honor bestowed upon the children.

Premier General Hideki Tojo will also comfort the orphans by riding on horseback before the lined up squads at about 8:30 a.m.

PARTY GOES TO FIX BORDER

Domei

SAIGON, March 25.—In order to direct demarcation of the boundary at a point near Strung Treng, on the Thailand-French Indo-China border on the Mekong River, and to survey several other areas, members of the border delimitation committee of Japan, Thailand and French Indo-China, including three Japanese, left here for Strung Treng, Pakse and Savannaket today.

Since March 17, experts of the delimitation committee have held a series of conferences in connection with technical matters, but some questions remained, which discussion alone could

BRAZIL BENEFITTED BY JAPANESE LABOR

Former Envoy Sawada Scores Action Against Japanese Residents as Ungrateful

LABORED FOR 40 YEARS

Nation Enjoying Present Growth Due to Sweat and Toil of Japanese There

"Just imagine how much Brazil owes to Japan and the Japanese. Without the hard and honest labor offered by the Japanese residents in the republic the position enjoyed by present-day Brazil could never have been attained. The outrageous measure reported to have been taken by the country against the Japanese residents is a sheer cowardly and ungrateful act."

The comment was made by Setsuzo Sawada, former Japanese Ambassador to Brazil and now chief of the board of directors of the World Economic Investigation Association. He was at his Brazilian post for four years from 1934. When shown the Asahi dispatch telling of the large-scale arrest of Japanese by the Brazilian Government, Mr. Sawada remarked as follows to a representative of the paper on Wednesday afternoon:

"Brazil has 200,000 to 250,000 Japanese residing there, the majority of whom are agricultural workers, honest and laborious. San Paulo is the center of activities of these Japanese residents. The fact that the city of San Paulo is now the most thriving center in all South America is mostly due to the hard labor of the Japanese and Italian immigrants. Since about 40 years ago, these Japanese laborers have spared no effort in contributing to the development of their adopted country. Their work ranged from the cultivation of virgin land to the development of various industries such as coffee planting, sericulture and silk manufacturing.

Japanese Benefit Country

"It will not be too much to say that the Japanese immigrants' contributions are seen in all things, by virtue of which Brazil is enjoying its present-day growth. The fishery industry around Santos, for example, is based on the tecnique imported from Japan. An agricultural expert in a San Paulo farm, after years of hard investigation, succeeded in developing a new specie of wheat most fitted to the Brazilian soil. The expert's success was reported in the previous year of my departure from the country, and I am sure the incident is still fresh in the memory of the average Brazilian.

"The country had long imported from India jute cloth which was made into bags for coffee and cotton. Thanks, however, to the hard effort of a Japanese who succeeded in the growth of jute on the banks of the Amazon, Brazil now produces its own jute—a fact over which the Government was greatly gratified and for which the grant of some money was given to the Japanese for his contribution to his

(Continued on Page 2)

Paris-Vichy Airline Seen

Domei

VICHY, March 23.—Regular air service between Vichy and Paris is scheduled to be established shortly, competent quarters here revealed today. Necessary arrangements were said to have been made with German occupation authorities in Paris for the establishment of the airline.

SUPREME COMMAND OF AUSTRALIA AREA HANDED MACARTHUR

Political Control Seen Ceded to United States in Move Made By Premier Curtin

EMPIRE FAST DWINDLING

Plane Shortage Seen Weakness—Transportation of Supplies Impossible

Premier John Curtin, yesterday in the Lower Chamber, announced that General Douglas MacArthur has been given supreme command in Australia, according to the Yomiuri reporting from Shanghai quoting Canberra dispatches yesterday.

Meanwhile, commenting on the granting of supreme command of Australia to General MacArthur, the Yomiuri's Buenos Aires correspondent reported yesterday that informed circles in the South American metropolis consider the Australian move as transfer of political control to the United States.

The same circles emphasized that the action signifies complete American domination of Britain's two largest dominions, Canada and Australia, and, at the same time, the second stage in the fall of the British Empire, the correspondent added.

Lack Air Power

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, March 24.—Australia now facing serious threat with Japan's occupation of the Netherlands East Indies and New Guinea displays its greatest weakness in the lack of her air force.

At present, the Australian Government is endeavoring to supplement its strength by securing a large supply of planes from the United States.

However, the question arises whether it is possible to obtain large shipments of airplanes from the United States. In this connection, neutral circles here are making the following observation:

The manufacturing industry of Australia is at present only able to produce training planes. Consequently, a large shipment of warplanes must be brought over by convoyed transports as air transportation is impossible because of the vast distance between the Allied air bases in the Pacific.

Particularly, it is doubtful if the direct air route from the United States via the Fiji and New Caledonia Islands is equipped with proper bases. Even though there are airfields, mechanics and materials necessary for such bases must be brought by ships. When airplanes are shipped by transports, considerable time is required in loading, unloading and assembling. Then, in shipping airplanes by convoyed transports between the United States and Australia, one convoy can make only three voyages a year.

Under such circumstances, observers fear the shipment of airplanes between these two countries will not take place immediately.

Shortages Suffered

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The shortage of supplies is now more keenly felt daily as prices steadily soar in Australia with the progress of the Greater East Asia War.

Particularly of late, the rise of commodity prices has become phenomenal with the arrival of several thousand evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies. Reports reaching here from Sydney today gave the following account of the life of the Australians.

All cities of Australia are now suffering from the soaring of commodity prices as the Commonwealth is now completely blockaded by Japan. With the influx of evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, house rents have suddenly advanced and the shortage of dwellings is daily increasing.

Air raid precautionary measures are now limited to the northern section, but in all cities, street lighting is dimmed, while shop windows are covered with thick curtains. Very dim lights are seen indoors.

Fuel is strictly rationed and motor cars run on charcoal have appeared in increasing numbers. The price of gasoline is now three times that of 1939 and even at that price it is hard to obtain.

In the midst of this hub-bub, the Australians are afraid of the landing of Japanese troops but yet are unable to find any measure to prevent it.

CHANG ARRIVES IN KYOTO

To Visit Momoyama Mausoleum and Kashiwara Shrine Today

Domei

KYOTO, March 25.—Completing his visit to the Grand Shrines of Ise, Premier General Chang Ching-hui, Special Manchoukuo Envoy to Tokyo, arrived in Kyoto by the 5:12 train this afternoon from Nagoya, and proceeded at once to the Miyako Hotel where he will spend the night.

Premier Chang was met at the station by the Kyoto Divisional Commander, the Prefectural Governor and other prominent officials.

The Manchoukuoan Envoy is scheduled to leave tomorrow morning by the 9:24 train for the Momoyama Mausoleum and the Kashiwara Shrine.

ANGLO-CHIANG SPLIT REPORTED IN BURMA

Chungking Military Dislikes Taking Orders From Lieut.-General Stillwell

Domei

HONGKONG, March 25.—Following the appointment of Lieutenant-General Joseph W. Stillwell as Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Chungking expeditionary forces in Burma, as a result of an American-British-Chungking military conference in the Chiang Kai-shek capital, a serious split now is brewing among leaders of the Anglo-Chungking forces in Burma, it was reliably learned here today.

Chungking military leaders in Burma have been on very bad terms with Lieutenant-General Stillwell as they resent being ordered by a foreigner, the report stated.

New Route Impossible

"The so-called second Chiang-aid route, which is supposed to take the place of the Burma route, exists only on paper," declared Dr. Sven Hedin, the world famous Swedish explorer, during an interview with a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Stockholm on March 24.

Dr. Hedin told the newsman that he knew Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek well and that he pitied him because the second Chiang-aid route was a practical impossibility.

"The Burma route," continued the explorer, "began at Rangoon, passed through Mandalay and Lashio, and entering Yunnan Province, it turns eastward to Kunming (Yunnan), and then northeastward to Chungking, in Szechwan Province.

"I don't know exactly the plotted route of the second Chiang-aid route, but I think it will follow the course of the Irrawaddy River to Bhamo, north of Lashio, and then turn east to join the old Burma route. The route as far as Bhamo is not very difficult, but at Bhamo it is almost impossible to construct any road capable of being used for the transport of heavy armaments.

"I say impossible, because high mountain ranges run from north to south in this region and in between the mountain ranges are the valleys of the Salween and Mekong rivers.

"If the Chungking troops wish to construct bridges across these rivers, they have to do so under the bombing of Japanese warplanes. They might be able to construct a small road for the conveyance of minor armaments, but they certainly cannot make any road big and strong enough to convey tanks, heavy artillery, and so on."

On being asked if he thought there was any alternative to the Burma route, Dr. Henin replied.

"From the point of view of argument, it is not impossible to find another such route. For instance, there are the old caravan routes, which were used in ancient times by merchants traveling from China to Europe and vice versa.

"The Nanking Government requested me to make a survey of these routes and I have constructed a comprehensive map. But the map was never used. If Chungking wishes to use the old routes, she is quite free to do so but she lacks gasoline. I don't see what use she can make of them.

"It follows, therefore, that Chungking has been cut off from all outside aid. I firmly believe that the only way open for Chungking is to cooperate with Japan."

Dr. Hedin is 78 years old today. From 1893 to 1897, he explored the Pamir Highlands, Tibet, and northwest China on foot. He also carried out close surveys of the undeveloped tracts of land in Tibet.

In 1934, for the purpose of mapping out a motor-road to Sinkiang, he carried out an extensive survey of this little-known land. In 1908, he visited Japan.

Fort Blair Taken In Landing Move; Enemy Surprised

(Continued From Page 1)

peared as if they were pleading for mercy. We stopped firing and left the two men to care for the wounded."

Port Darwin Bombed

Commander: "The next day, we left our base to bomb Port Darwin. The weather was far from being good as heavy clouds covered the entire sky. We expected to encounter stiff resistance, but when we actually reached over our objective, we found only five grounded planes comprising Lockheed and Hudson types. We dived close to the ground and destroyed them all by letting loose a volley of machine-gun fire.

Another Commander: "I cannot bear to see sacrifices on our side, but once we see the enemy planes, we completely forget everything except one thought that we must annihilate the enemy. Consequently, we are prone to stay over an enemy base longer than the scheduled time."

Pilot C: "During the dog-fight over Broome, I downed several enemy planes, but as I was engaged in the last combat, an enemy bullet, shattering the glass of the wind-shield, ricochetted on the metal and struck me on the right cheek.

"The wind blowing into the cock-pit through the broken glass spattered the blood all over my face and completely blinded me. I held a broken seat over the wind-shield to stop the wind, while operating the plane with the other hand, but it was impossible to continue flight in this condition as our base was still far away.

"I was on the verge of destroying the plane and myself when another plane, also 'blinded', as the pilot was injured, caught up with me and spurred me on to continue the flight. Through hours of 'blind' flying, however, we managed to reach our base somehow."

Army Day at Palembang

Cheered by thousands of enthusiastic citizens, the Imperial Army celebrated Army Day, March 10, with a grand parade through the city in Sumatra. Shown is a mechanized unit rumbling through the street as the joyous inhabitants, with placards and banners, greet their deliverers in hearty ovation. (Censored by War Ministry)

Former N.E.I. Governor Urged to Surrender By Bandoeng Citizens in Letter of March 7

A letter styled as "The Voice of the People," urging former Governor-General van Tjarda Starkenborgh of the East Indies, who is now a war prisoner in Java, to surrender to the Japanese Army, was discovered in the private residence of the former Governor-General, on March 23, according to a Bandoeng dispatch to the Asahi.

This letter was addressed to him on on the eve of the surrender of the East Indies. The letter is couched in very strong terms and says in part, "if the Governor-General should fail to surrender, and thus bring an end to the war, he will be regarded as the killer of the people".

This throws a sidelight on the psychology of the people of the East Indies who were mercilessly driven into the war against their will by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. The letter, translated into English, follows:

"This letter is presented to you as the voice of the citizens of Bandoeng. The situation now is entirely hopeless. With the situation as it is, surrender is no longer a disgrace. Batavia, Surabaya, Samarang, Buitenzorg, Surakarta, Kalidjati and other cities are already in Japanese hands, while Tjilatjap and Bangil are being intensively bombed every day. The citizens of Bandoeng have no food to eat and are fleeing the city; the air force of the East Indies has been totally destroyed as well as its navy; the Dutch troops are thoroughly exhausted, and to make matters worse, they are running short of provisions. They are extremely hungry, as it is not rare for them to go without food for over 24 hours. Practically all the shops in Bandoeng have closed their doors and there is no way of buying provisions. If, within 24 hours after receipt of this letter you do not take steps to cease hostilities, the people will regard you as their killer, and you will carry with you the hatred of the people to your grave.

"You had better issue the order to stop fire as did the commander of the British Forces in the Malay Peninsula. Let us drink the bitter cup of defeat without remorse. Now that the situation has come to such a pass, surrender is no longer a disgrace. This is no time for further delay and hesitation. Decide at once."

This document was delivered to the Governor-General on March 7,—the East Indies surrendered on the following day.

'Sixth Columnists' Exist

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 25.—The term "Sixth Column" was coined by President Roosevelt on Tuesday at the press conference at the White House. The President explained to the members that the "Sixth Columnists" are handy men of the Fifth Columnists whom they are aiding intentionally or unintentionally. He furthermore declared that to this "Sixth Column" belonged the newspapers but he did not mention any names, the radio and cocktail parties.

COLLEGE STUDENTS BOARD THREE TRAINING VESSELS

Will Be Given Instructions Similar to Those Taught Naval Officers

The Society for the Promotion of Oceanic Training of Japanese Students, which was formed in the latter part of January to strengthen the nation's defense of the sea, started its first training on March 24, according to Domei.

Two hundred and 50 students selected from the various universities and colleges of Tokyo, have boarded the Taisei Maru, the Nippon Maru, and the Kaio Maru off Tokyo Bay, and will receive training for a week from March 24 to March 30.

The students met at 10 a.m. Tuesday at the wharf of the Tokyo Bay Steamship Company, where, after receiving instructions from Rear-Admiral Karasuike, they went on board their respective ships. Fundamental training such as the use of cutters and sails and signalling were given on this day.

From today, lectures on navigation will be given, and excursion trips will be made to the Hydrographical Department of the Navy Ministry, Tokyo Higher Mercantile Marine School, the Fisheries Training School, and the Marine Products Experimental Station. As youths of Nippon, the Maritime Power, they will receive training similar to those given Naval officers.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, March 26

MIYAKO—79th Imperial Diet Session Ends
HOCHI—Historic Imperial Diet Session Closes
CHUGAI—India's Attitude and Fate of British Empire
ASAHI—Spring Offensive and West Asia

79th Imperial Diet Session Ends

MIYAKO

The closing ceremony of the 79th Imperial Diet session will take place today. Reflecting the high national spirit under the War of Greater East Asia, the atmosphere during the session was unprecedentedly serious. Despite the fact that the actual period of discussion was brief, the budget bills totaling nearly ¥30,000,000,000 and more than 80 important legislative bills were passed by both Houses without amendment. During the session, Premier General Hideki Tojo on three different occasions delivered three historic declarations concerning the Government's policy for the construction of Greater East Asia. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that the Imperial Diet has completed its mission as a wartime Diet.

During the tenure of present Diet members, both the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia broke out and the dissolution of old political parties and the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association took place at home. More events were seen internationally and domestically during the past five years.

Through the forthcoming general election scheduled on April 30, a most powerful Diet for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia must be established. Fully conscious of their duty for the creation of a reformed Imperial Diet, the people must exercise their right in the forthcoming election.

Historic Imperial Diet Session Closes

HOCHI

The 79th ordinary session of the Imperial Diet was brought to an end on March 25.

Opened amidst the War of Greater East Asia, the grandest in scale and significance since the founding of the Empire, the 79th Imperial Diet session had a far-reaching effect on the history of the Japanese nation.

Concentrating their energies and efforts upon the successful consummation of the war, the Government and both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives collaborated to the fullest. Thus the bill for extraordinary military expenditures amounting to ¥18,000,000,000 as well as 84 other urgently important legislative bills were given speedy deliberation and approval.

To manifest the sincere gratitude of the 100,000,000 subjects of the Empire toward the Imperial Forces for their glorious military achievements, both Houses opened their special plenary sessions on the occasions of the fall of Singapore and the wholesale surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the capture of Rangoon, capital of Burma, which made the Diet session far more significant than ever.

What we wish to point out on this occasion is the attitude of Premier General Hideki Tojo toward the Imperial Diet, for we believe it will contribute much in the future toward the promotion of collaboration between the Government and the Imperial Diet.

In his administrative address delivered at the outset of the reconvened session on January 21, Premier Tojo boldly and straightforwardly set forth the Imperial Government's policy for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Again on February 16, he made a declaration concerning the liberation of the peoples of Greater East Asia, which was followed on March 12 by a declaration particularly concerning India and Australia.

One may say that the manifestation of such important policies through the Imperial Diet is only natural since it was in session. As far as we know, however, the previous Governments had tendencies either to slight the Diet or consciously hold negative attitudes, avoiding the convocation of extraordinary sessions.

Since the formation of the Tojo Cabinet, however, two extraordinary Diet sessions have been convened and, in the 79th ordinary session, the three historic declarations of the Premier and all the important announcements by other State Ministers were made through it. It is noteworthy as an indication of Premier Tojo's attitude toward the Imperial Diet, who obviously attaches importance to the Diet system and respects its vital function in achieving the objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

On this occasion, we sincerely hope that the forthcoming Imperial Diet session will again be made worthy of the trust of the Government and people.

India's Attitude and Fate of British Empire

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Within three months since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces have occupied all the key bases of the enemy in the anti-Japanese encirclement line. Thus the advance line of operations of the United States and Britain against this country has been pushed back to Australia, New Zealand and India.

With communications between the various colonies and Dominions of the British Empire in East Asia having been severed even India, the main support of the British Empire militarily and economically, is about to be lost by Britain. The separation of India from the British Empire, which has a population of 376,000,000 and more than 50 per cent of the total British overseas investments, will undoubtedly paralyze Britain's will for continuing the war and eventually cause the collapse of its political, military and economic positions in the world. It will indeed decide the fate of the British Empire.

Thus the dispatch of Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, as special envoy to India, indicates that the War of Greater East Asia is now threatening the very foundation of the British Empire. We must realize that the British Government has been employing every possible sinister scheme and trickery in order to avert this crisis confronting their Empire.

It is reported that Sir Stafford, arriving at New Delhi on March 23, has commenced his conference with Indian leaders. As shown in his statement issued immediately after his arrival in India, the so-called appeasement plan of the British Government, brought over by him, aims at mobilizing the Indian people into taking a united stand on the anti-Axis front offering as bait India's independence after the war.

In this connection, Mahatma Gandhi openly manifested his strong opposition to the so-called scorched earth policy as a part of the joint defense plan of India and Britain. The Indian leader bluntly remarked that India will refuse to collaborate with such a nation which will try to "sit on our breast" after the cessation of war.

As pointed out by Mahatma Gandhi, it is useless to have faith in the promises of Britain which is about to vanish from the surface of the earth. With the might of the Imperial Navy already taking the control of the Indian Ocean, the independence of Burma is to be realized in the near future. On the other hand, British influence in Iran and Iraq is on the verge of collapse. In view of the fact that British influence in India has been waning rapidly, the Indian question is about to decide the fate of both the British Empire and India itself.

Spring Offensive and West Asia

ASAHI

It is hard to speculate when and where the much talked-of spring offensive of the Axis Powers will be launched. Although there are numerous rumors and reports concerning Turkey, Iran and Iraq, it is difficult to ascertain the truth about them. The report concerning the Soviet advance into Iran is still not clear and it is quite hasty to conclude that the Soviet Union is planning to advance toward the Gulf of Persia.

Britain is reported to have recognized the freedom of action of the Soviet Union in Iran, for it will not menace British India directly but will enable it to utilize the Soviet Union against the German advance toward India.

The control of Iran, a great oil producing nation, by the Soviet Union will not only allow it to solidify the defense of the Caucasus but will give that nation a strong foothold for the domination of Central and West Asia. Therefore, although such British policy toward the Soviet Union may avert the danger between them temporarily, it will create a deeper cause for a clash between them in the future.

The attitude of Turkey is closely related with the so-called spring offensive. It will not be too much to say that when Turkey decides on its attitude, the time will be ripe for fighting. Turkey, however, is still sitting on the fence and no matter how hard Britain and the Soviet Union try to win that country over to their side, it will be almost impossible to make Turkey manifest its final attitude.

Although the British defense in Western Asia still remains solid and intact, in view of the fact that the British Navy has virtually lost control over the Indian Ocean, the security of India as a part of the British Empire is by no means guaranteed now.

BRITAIN'S DOOMSDAY NEARS AS FLEET NIL

Proud Britannica Now Bereft Of Power Bows to Mighty Axis Forces

"Domination over the Seven Seas," a slogan which Britain boasted with pride for centuries has now been reduced to a mere myth for every indication points to only one conclusion, a doomsday for the British Empire, stated Rear-Admiral Gunpei Sekine in reviewing the circumstances that led up to the present war, reports the Yomiuri.

"It is common knowledge among people at large that the seven seas consist of the Northern and Southern Pacific and the Atlantic, the Indian Ocean and the Arctic and the Antarctic, but what Britain really hoped was not only to dominate all the seas in the world but also, to gain economic control of the whole universe.

"Since 1588, when Sir Francis Drake annihilated the Spanish Armada in the English Channel, Britain ruled the waves and boasted of her maritime influence to the world.

"Her position was further strengthened following the Battle of Trafalgar when Admiral Nelson smashed the French fleet, and in 1892, just before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, British ship bottoms aggregated 9,850,000 tons, or equivalent to about 60 per cent of the world shipping tonnage at that time.

"Since Nelson's time, the British Navy scored victories whenever it engaged itself in a naval encounter, and maintaining the two maritime routes extending from Britain to Australia via Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, Red Sea, India and Singapore, and from Britain to Cape Town at the southernmost tip of South Africa via Suez, she enjoyed her golden period in the 19th century through exploitation of the world.

"During the first World War, the British maritime influence seemed to have waned considerably, but the domination of the seven seas was nevertheless maintained. Immediately before the outbreak of the second World War, Britain possessed ship bottoms aggregating some 21,000,000 tons, or approximately 30 per cent of the world's shipping tonnage.

Chased Out of Asia

"Relying not a little on the numerical superiority of her merchantmen and navy, she rashly challenged Japan for a showdown, but today, only three months since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, she has been completely chased out of the East Asiatic sphere following the successive losses of her important advance outposts in this region.

"The balance of the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean is now favorable to Japan and Italy respectively, giving an impression that the once mighty British fleet has been reduced to a "prisoner" as it is bottled up in the North and South Atlantic.

"The fleet of British mercantile ships, on the other hand, was likewise dealt a severe blow as the Reich-Italian forces sank to date a total of some 12,000,000 tons of ship bottoms, thus counter-blockading the British Isles.

"Thrown into the depths of despair, Britain, true to her original character, resorted to piracy and robbed Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and France of their ships totaling about 9,500,000 tons.

"The loot, together with the ships she purchased from the United States and those newly built at home, served to make her total tonnage of 21,000,000 tons, thereby enabling her to tide over the situation for the time being.

Bottoms Decreased Now

"Soon afterward, however, 2,000,000 tons were damaged in the war, while 7,000,000 tons were commandeered for military services, leaving only 12,000,000 tons to transport food and war materials to the British Isles.

"Realizing the tight spot in which Britain is placed, the British Navy introduced a novel system whereby the crew members of warships will be entitled to bonuses according to the number of merchantmen they seize.

"By virtue of the Treaty of Versailles, Britain deprived Germany of 4,500,000 tons of merchantmen out of the latter's total of 5,000,000 tons, but now that Britain is at the crossroad of rise or fall, who can guarantee that the same fate is not in store for her?

"It is an old saying that 'those who rule the waves, rule the world.' The Union Jack, which had been flying over the seven seas will soon be replaced by the flags of the Axis Powers so that they will control the world if the proverb holds true."

Brazil Benefitted By Japanese Labor

(Continued From Page 1)

adopted country.

"When I was still new in Brazil, the total amount of Japanese-Brazilian trade was on the annual level of ¥50,000,000. In the four years' time since then, the level was raised to ¥90,000,000, of which ¥70,000,000 accounted for Brazilian exports to Japan. Though these figures were one-sidedly in favor of Brazil, Japan, was not worried, but accepted the tendency as a good sign indicating the intimate relations existent between the two countries. The goodwill of Japan was also shown in its dispatch of an economic mission headed by Hachisaburo Hirao, to Brazil, which was duly responded by the latter country through the sending of a similar mission.

Cultural Ties Pushed

"Japan's contribution to the cultural development of Brazil has been carried out in the meantime. We have sent there such cultural leaders as Toson Shimazaki and Ikuma Arima, both first-rate literary men in Japan, and Drs. Ryuzo Torii and Kotaro Tanaka. Through the good offices of the Japanese Embassy in that country, many Brazilian students have been given the chance to study here in Japan with every possible facility given for the effective execution of their scholastic work.

"The second-generation Japanese in Brazil, many of whom are reported to have been charged with espionage activity, are all faithful citizens of the Brazilian Republic. Some of them are medical practitioners popular among the natives, others school teachers or even soldiers serving in Brazilian barracks.

"The reported drastic measure taken by the Brazilian Government against the Japanese residents, after all, is the result of pressure by the United States brought to bear upon Brazil. Anyway, I am most concerned over the future of the Japanese in the country, whose years of hard labor for the country's good, has been rewarded in such a miserable way as reported."

20 Japanese in Matti Owe Debt to Filipino

(Continued From Page 1)

He sent his wife and children by truck to the hills for safety and hid the Japanese internees inside his house. Subsequently, he armed himself with a rifle and made his servants carry rifles also. The servants were posted at strategic points around the house.

Sends S.O.S. Call

Moreover, he sent two of his servants as special messengers to the Japanese Forces, carrying with them a letter written by the Japanese.

In a short time, the servants who had departed with the letter returned with a detachment of the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese internees rushed out, waving the Rising Sun flag to greet their long-awaited rescuers. They wanted to shout out, "Banzai!" but they were so overwhelmed with emotion that no sound issued from their lips.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rothbeth, happy that he had done a good deed drove to the hills and returned to his wife and children.

Presently, a rescue boat was sent from Matti and as the rescued Japanese descended the slope toward the beach, their feeling of joy at being free at last was mingled with the sorrow of parting from their benefactor.

CHIANG FLOATS NEW LOANS

To Cope With Deteriorating Financial Conditions

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—In order to cope with further deteriorating financial conditions in areas under Chungking influence, Dr. H. H. Kung, Chungking Finance Minister, at his press conference in Chungking today, announced that the Chungking Government will issue a $100,000,000 "Allied Victory Loan," repayable during a five-year period, and also a $200,000,000 loan, according to a dispatch reaching here from Chungking.

Both loans will be based on the $500,000,000 United States loan, the terms of which were recently concluded between the United States and Chungking, the Chungking Finance Minister added.

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CASEY CONTROVERSY IRKS LONDON CIRCLES

Issue Regarded as Indication Of Lack of Cooperation in British Empire

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 21.—The open conflict between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and the Australian Premier John Curtin over the "Casey Case" is arousing an unpleasant feeling in London and much surprise in neutral circles in this metropolis.

According to the London correspondent of the Aftonbladet, this controversy is being regarded as an indication of insufficient cooperation between the two statesmen. A growing tendency of Australia to lean toward the United States and the elimination of British military aid to Australia have caused not only unrest but anger in London.

The correspondent is of the opinion that Mr. Churchill appointed Mr. Casey as representative of the British War Cabinet in the Near East, as a challenge to the appointment of General MacArthur as chief commander in Australia. Furthermore, it is said that Mr. Churchill made the appointment without the previous consent of Mr. Curtin.

The Swedish correspondent learned that Mr. Churchill called Mr. Casey, who was then in San Francisco, at 3 o'clock in the morning over the telephone and immediately offered the latter the British ministerial post in the Near East. It was learned that Casey readily accepted, and this was made known by Churchill in the House of Commons the same day. This news was received with much applause by the entire House of Commons, it was learned.

Meanwhile, London is eagerly waiting for the White Paper on the Casey case, which Mr. Curtin announced would be ready by Wednesday next week. Since Reuters in its official denial on Thursday evening stated that Curtin's data on the case was not correct, London is now waiting with keen interest for its publication in Canberra.

It is believed in London that the Australian Prime Minister would hardly issue a White Paper and invite Churchill to do likewise if the facts, which the former stated on Thursday do not tally with the truth.

CHINESE CULPRITS JAILED

Charged With Terrorism During Ceremony at Penang

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 25.—With the capture of the group of anti-Japanese rioters, who threw hand-grenades into a ceremony observing the foundation of the Japanese Empire on February 11 held on Penang Island, practically all of the anti-Japanese Chinese have been rounded up on the Malaya Peninsula.

Meanwhile, all anti-Japanese underground movements organized by Chinese with their headquarters in Shonanto have been dispersed and peace and order has been restored to the entire Malaya area.

Japan Times & Advertiser
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin, Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00 one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Status of Dominion Offered to Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

of an American mission to confer on defense problems and transportation of war materials to India and Chungking with United Nations leaders there, the State Department announced Tuesday, the Yomiuri reported yesterday from Shanghai, quoting Washington dispatches.

Dr. Grady will go as head of an American party of technical advisers, the report added.

Cripps Sees Muslim Head

Sir Stafford Cripps, British envoy to India, conferred at 8 a.m. yesterday with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All Indian Muslim League, on Indian problems, the Asahi reported from Shanghai, quoting New Delhi dispatches.

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Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI